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Irish  
Composition



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TO  
Irish Composition.

BY THE

**CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.**

Fifth Edition.



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M. H. GILL AND SON, Ltd.  
1910

*GENERAL*



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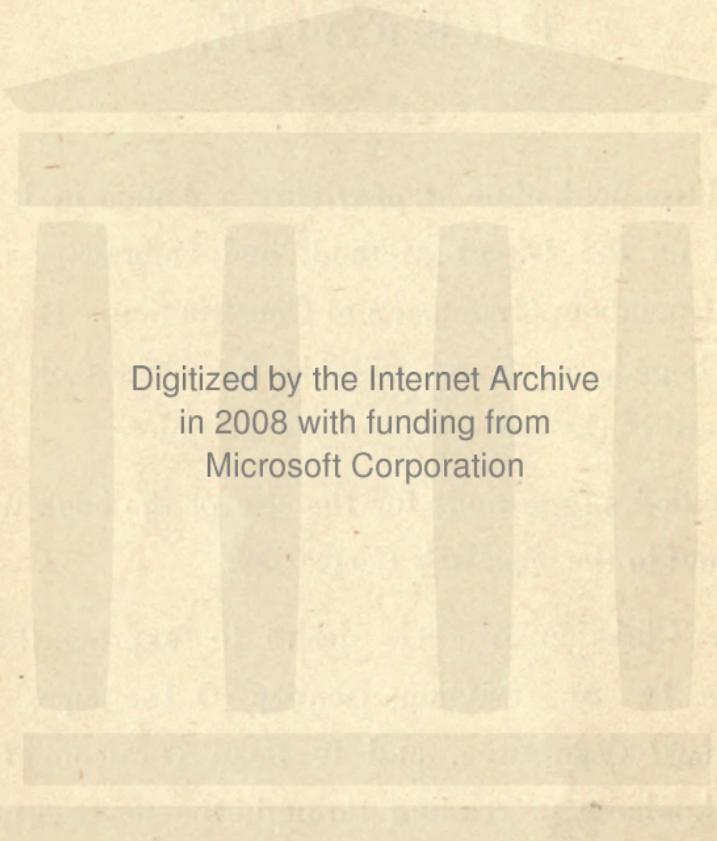
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PREFACE.

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THIS little book aims at providing a course in Irish based on the Direct Method, and embracing the salient points in Grammar and Construction. It will, it is hoped, be found suitable for classes of the standard of the lower Intermediate Grades.

Detailed suggestions for the use of the book will be found in the *Teacher's Companion*.

The Christian Brothers desire to express their thanks to An t-Áctair Peatair Ó Laogaire, to Diarmuid Ó Fiúlra, and to Seán Ó Catháin for their kindness in reading through the manuscript, and for many valuable suggestions.



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# Aids to Irish Composition.

## Ceacht a h-Áon.

I. 1. An peann, an rtól, an cláir, an boirín, an falla, an páipéar, an boircá, an dorlár. 2. Tá an boirín mórf. 3. Tá an cláir tuib. 4. Tá an boircá beag. 5. Tá an dorlár árto. 6. Tá an páipéar bán. 7. Tá an rtól beag. 8. Tá an dorlár deairí. 9. Tá an falla árto. 10. Tá an peann beag.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cao tā mórf? beag? tuib? bán? deairí? árto?

III: COMHRÁDÓ: Cuimtear páipéar bán, cláir tuib, boircá beag, ghl., of comáir na gcoláistí i gcuimtear ceisteannta oifte mair iad ro énaí i ntaobh na guthaí reo.

IV. GRAMMAR.\*--§ 547. In Irish the verb precedes its subject— as, tá an boirín mórf, *the table is big*.

V. Translate into Irish :—

1. The stool is high. 2. The wall is white. 3. The box is large. 4. The table is red. 5. The door is black. 6. The pen is small. 7. The wall is big. 8. The board is black. 9. The door is small. 10. The box is black.

## Ceacht a Dó.

I. 1. Táim óg. 2. Táim beag. 3. Tá mé árto. 4. Táimíod óg. 5. Tá ríb láidir. 6. Táid riad† beag. 7. Táim iní an feomra. 8. Táim iní an feomra leir. 9. Táimíod iní an feomra. 10. Tá an peann iní an mala. 11. Táid riad ari feoil.

\* For Grammar reference see "First Irish Grammar," by the Christian Brothers.

† Táid riad may also be used.

II. CEISTEANNADH COMHRÁDÓ : 1. CÉ TÁ OS (BEASG, LÁITOIHP) ?

2. CÉ TÁ IMP AN FEOMLA (API RCÓIL) ?

3. CÁD TÁ IMP AN MÁLA ?

III. GRAMMAR.—§ 318. Present tense—TÁIM, &c.

IV. Translate into Irish :—

A. We are. You are. They are. He is. I am.

B. 1. I am strong. 2. They are white. 3. We are young. 4. You are at the door. 5. They are at school. 6. You are in the room. 7. You (pl.) are at school. 8. They are in the room. 9. I am tall. 10. He is small. 11. The box is in the room. 12. The man is at the door.

## Ceacht a Trí.

I. 1. API MÁIDIN GO MOĆ BUAILTEANN DUINE API AN DOIRÍOF. 2. DÚIRIGEANN SEAŞÁN ḡ ÉIRIGEANN RÉ. 3. TÉIGEANN RÉ RIOR. 4. ÍTEANN RÉ AN BPREICFEÁRTA. 5. CUIMEANN RÉ AN LEABAIFI AGUS AN PEANN IMP AN MÁLA. 6. ÓEIRPEANN RÉ API AN MÁLA, ḡ IMTIGEANN RÉ API RCÓIL. 7. IMP AN TRÁCNÓNA FILLEANN RÉ ABHAILE. 8. ÍTEANN RÉ AN TÍNNÉAPÍ AGUS IMPLEANN RÉ GO H-ORÓCÉ.

II. CEISTEANNADH : 1. CÉ BUAILTEANN API AN DOIRÍOF ? ÉIRIGEANN ? IMTIGEANN API RCÓIL ? IMPLEANN ? CUIMEANN AN LEABAIFI IMP AN MÁLA ?

2. CÁD ÍTEANN SEAŞÁN ? CÁD A CUIMEANN RÉ IMP AN MÁLA ? CÁD A ÓEINNEANN RÉ ANNFAIN ? CÁD A ÓEINNEANN RÉ IMP AN TRÁCNÓNA ?

3. CÁDÁIM ÉIRIGEANN SEAŞÁN ? A TÉIGEANN RÉ API RCÓIL ? FILLEANN RÉ ABHAILE ? IMPLEANN RÉ ?

4. CÁD ÓTÉIGEANN SEAŞÁN ? GCUIMEANN RÉ AN PEANN ?

III. COMHRÁDÓ. 1. CÁD ÍTÍM (ÍTEANN TÚ, ɅRL.) API MÁIDIN ? IMP AN TRÁCNÓNA ?

2. CÁD A ÓEINNÍM (ÓEINNEANN TÚ, ɅRL.) API MÁIDIN ? IMP AN TRÁCNÓNA ?

3. Céardán éirígim (éiríseann tu, गृह.)? imtigim  
ar feoil? fillim abait? itim an tinnéar?

#### IV. GRAMMAR.\*—§ 262. Present tense of buailim.

§ 548. Transitive verbs govern the accusative case. The usual order of words is :—Verb, Subject, Object ; cuipreann ré an teabhar in Í an málá, he puts the book in the bag.

#### V. Translate into Irish :—

A. He puts, we put, they eat, you† awake, he goes, I rise, we strike, (people)‡ eat, you return, they go, we play, (people) put, you go, I awake.

B. 1. I rise early in the morning. 2. You put the pen in the bag. 3. They take (=eat) breakfast in the morning. 4. We return home in the evening. 5. They go to school. 6. We awake early in the morning. 7. They knock at the door. 8. They take dinner in the evening. 9. We play till evening. 10. I take the bag. 11. You go to school early in the morning. 12. They take the book and go down.

## Ceáct A Ceatáin.

- I. 1. Buailteann an clois ar maidin go moch.
2. Éiríseann an bhean.
3. Imtigéann rí go dtí an círtín.
4. Orlaíann rí an dochar ag téisgeann rí iptimeac.
5. Táiníonn rí an dochar ag orlaíann rí an fhuinneog.
6. Cuipreann rí an móin ar an teinteán ag aonúseann rí an teine.
7. Lionann rí an copcaí le h-uisce ag cuipreann rí ar an teine é.
8. Scuaibann rí an círtín.

\* The rules given under the heading “ Grammar ” are intended merely to summarise the principal points in the lessons, and are not necessarily exhaustive.

† In all cases in which *you* occurs in exercises marked A, give both 2nd singular and 2nd plural in Irish. In the other exercises use the *singular* in Irish, unless the sense requires the plural.

‡ (People) is used to denote the *autonomous form* of the verb.

9. Téigeanann rí amach go dtí an pháirc agus éigeanann rí an bhd. 10. Tugann rí an bainne iptimeas. 11. Fiuchann an coicín rí ar a bhfarr agus éigeanann an bean an bheisfeárta.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. CÉ ÉIGEANN? FCUABANN AN CÍRTIN? ÉIGEANN AN BHD? IMTÍGEANN GO DTÍ AN PHÁIRC?

2. CÁD OIREANN AN BEAN? CÁD A THÚNANN RÍ? CUIMEANN RÍ ÁR AN TINNTEÁN? ÁR AN TEINE? ÉIGEANN RÍ? LIONANN RÍ? ULLMIUIGEANN RÍ? TUGANN RÍ IPTEAS?

3. CÁTAIN A BHUAILEANN AN CLOSG? ÉIGEANN AN BEAN?

4. CÁD GUIMEANN AN BEAN AN MÓIN? AN COICÍN? TÍL.

5. CÁD A THÉINEANN AN BEAN? AN CLOSG? AN COICÍN?

III. COMHRAÓ: 1. CÁTAIN ICHIM (ITHEANN TU, RÉ, TÍL.) AN BHEISFEÁRTA? AN DÍNNÉAR?

2. CÁTAIN ULLMIUISTEAP! AN BHEISFEÁRTA? AN DÍNNÉAR?

3. CÁTAIN ADUISSTEAP TEINE? CRUIÓTAIR BHD? FCUABTAP! AN TÍS?

IV. AICHLIÚTEAP! NÓ FCRÍOBTAP! AN SEACHT INNÉ GACHTAIGHTEAP! DE'N TÁ UIMPIR.

V. Cuirteap! AN T-ALT RIOM NA FOCLAIÓR REO: BEAN, LEABHAR, PHÁIRC, PEANN, DÍNNÉAR, BHD, BAINNE, COICÍN, MÓIN, RUINNEOG, DOIRÍR, CÍRTIN.

VI. GRAMMAR.—§ 262. Present tense of molaim.

§ 41. There are only *two genders* in Irish—the masculine and the feminine.

§ 21 (b). The article aspirates *feminine nouns* in the nominative and accusative singular: an bhd, an bean.

§ 535. The accusative *pronoun* usually comes last in the sentence or clause to which it belongs: cuimeann rí ár an teine é.

VII. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. We shut, you fill. 2. They bring, it boils.  
 3. (People) go, we play. 4. They fill, (people) shut.  
 5. We prepare, I open. 6. They milk, we kindle.  
 7. I put, she strikes. 8. They go. 9. The woman,  
 the cow. 10. The hearth, the window. 11. The door,  
 the turf. 12. The milk, the breakfast. 13. The pin,  
 the night.

B. 1. I put the pot on the fire. 2. They rise early  
 in the morning. 3. The pot boils. 4. You light the  
 fire in the morning. 5. We open the door and come in.  
 6. They shut the window. 7. I fill the pot with water.  
 8. She sweeps the house. 9. We put the turf on the  
 fire. 10. The woman goes to the house. 11. They  
 prepare the breakfast. 12. I put the turf into the  
 house. 13. John goes to the field in the morning.  
 14. They bring the milk into the kitchen. 15. The  
 woman milks the cow in the morning. 16. The clock  
 strikes. 17. We put the turf on the hearth. 18. They  
 bring the cow to the field.

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**Ceáct A Cúis.**

I. 1. Tá Órt ag dul ar rcoil anoir. 2. Tá gáðar  
 i n-éinfeacht leir. 3. Tá Órt ós tár ré beag. 4. Tá  
 an gáðar mór. 5. Téigseann Órt ar rcoil gac lá  
 bionn an gáðar i n-éinfeacht leir. 6. Téigseann Órt  
 i ríteacáin iñr an rcoil, acht imtígeann an gáðar abaire  
 aoir. 7. Bionn Órt ag téigseam, ós rcpíosdáin ag  
 rosgluim ar rcoil. 8. Iñr an trátnóna tagann ré  
 amach ar an rcoil bionn an gáðar ag feiteam leir  
 míteid riad aghaon-abaire.

II. ceisteannta: 1. Ce tá ós? beag? ag dul  
 ar rcoil? Ce bionn ag téigseam? ag rosgluim? Ce  
 mítteann abaire?

2. Cao tá mór? Cao a bionn ag feiteam le h-Órt?

3. Céatain a bionn Art ari rcoil? tágáinn ré amach ari an rcoil?

4. Cá Úfuit Art ag dul? Cá mbionn ré gac lā? Cá mbionn an gac lā?

5. Cao a theineann Art? an gac lā?

**III. COMHARÁDÓ:** 1. Cé tá ós? beag? mójí annró? Cao tá mójí? beag?

2. Cá mbím (mbionn tú, 7rl.) gac lā? Cá mbím (7rl.) ag dul ari marún? 7rl.

3. Céatain a bim (a bionn tú, 7rl.) ag dul ari rcoil? a báile?

4. Cé tá i n-éinfeacht liom? leat? 7rl.

**IV. AITHEANTASAI NÓ RCPÍOBHTAÍ AN SEACHT RO INN FÁC PEARRTAÍN TE'N DÁ UIMHLÍP.**

**V. CUMHAIRTEAR AN T-ALT RIOM NA FOCLAIÉ REO:** Gac lā, páirc, bean, bainne, coipcán, fúinneog, doras, rtól.

**VI. GRAMMAR.—§ 318. Present and habitual present of *tá*; § 216. compounds of *te***

The Irish equivalent of the English *present participle* consists of two words—*ag* and a *verbal noun*: *ag* *dul*, *going*.

*Ag* is not used for *rest* or *state*.

**VII. Translate into Irish :—**

**A.** 1. You are, he is going. 2. You are (H),\* I am, (people) are (H). 3. I am going, I go. 4. I am (H) going, we are learning. 5. (People) are writing (H), he is reading (H). 6. We are going, they are waiting. 7. You are writing (H).

**B.** 1. The dog is going to the house. 2. John is small. 3. The dog is young. 4. Art is (H) with John every day. 5. Art goes to school early every morning. 6. The house is big. 7. The woman is (H) reading every

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\* When (H) is printed after a verb, use the Habitual Tense.

evening. 8. I am (H) waiting for him. 9. Art is young. 10. We put the cow in the house every evening. 11. The woman prepares the dinner. 12. They put the pot on the fire. 13. She is reading in the house, and you are waiting for her. 14. John rises early every morning. 15. The woman is in the house now. 16. John goes home and then plays till night.

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## Cealct a Sé.

I. 1. Tá rtól i fcataoir i borth inr an rcoit. 2. Tá bortha ar an mborth. 3. Tá an caitc inr an mbortha. 4. Ní fuil (nil) an rtól ar an mborth acht tá ré fén mborth. 5. Tá an cátaoir ar an uirláir. 6. Ní fuil an cláir duib ar an uirláir, tá ré ar an bphalla. 7. Tá an rcoit árto g fada g leatán: tá rí móir. 8. Ní fuil (nil) an bortha árto ná fada ná leatán. Tá ré írealt g geairírtó g caol: tá ré beag. 9. An bphuil an rtól árto? nil, tá ré írealt. 10. Ná fuil (nac bphuil) an fúinneog árto? Tá. 11. An bphuil rí leatán? nil. Tá rí caol.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. An bphuil (ná fuil) an cátaoir (rtól, cláir, borth, caitc, leabhar) móir? beag? árto? leatán? geairírtó? caol?

2. An bphuil (ná fuil) an cátaoir (rtól) ar an uirláir? ar an bphalla? inr an mbortha? fén mborth? inr an rcoit?

3. Cao tár móir? beag? leatán? caol? ghl.

4. Cao tár ar an uirláir? ar an bphalla? ghl.

5. Cao bphuil an caitc? an cátaoir? an rtól? ghl.

III. COMHRÁDÓ: [Cuirtear leabhar (caitc, ghl.) ar rtól (i mbortha) g cuirtear ceisteananna mar iad ro tuair].

IV. Scríobtar an t-alt去找na foclair reo: Cátaoir, phalla, rtól, caitc, borth, fúinneog, bean, páipe, bortha.

V. GRAMMAR.—§ 318. fuilim, &c. §§ 22–25, Eclipsis.

The *simple prepositions followed by the article* *eclipse* the initials of singular nouns : *an* *an* *mboर्॒*.

The *Personal Pronouns* agree with the nouns for which they stand, in *number* and *person*, and generally in *gender* (§ 528).

The *Dependent Form* of an irregular verb is the form that must be used after the following particles :—*ní*, *not* ; *an*, *whether?* ; *ná* or *náċ*, *that not, whether not* ; *so*, *that* ; *cá*, *where?* ; *maṛa* (*muna*), *unless* ; *oā*, *if* ; and the *relative* in the *genitive or dative case* or meaning “*all that*.”

All these particles *eclipse*, except *ní* which *aspirates*, and *ná*, which *does not affect* the following consonant.

In Irish there are no fixed words for “yes” and “no.” As a general rule “yes” or “no” is translated by using the same verb and tense as has been employed in the question. The subject of the verb used in the reply need not be expressed, but the synthetic forms of the verbs *may* be used.

Raibh ré ann? Ní raibh. (Bi.) Was he there? No. (Yes.) Ófaca ré an tig? Ní faca. Did he see the house? No. Ófuit Seán bpeoite? Tá. Is John sick? He is, or Yes.

When “*neither . . . nor*” occurs in an English sentence use *ní* before the verb in Irish—e.g., *The stool is neither high nor broad.* Ní fuit an rtól ápro ná leatán.

#### VI. Translate into Irish\* :—

A. 1. I am, I am not. 2. We are not, (people) are

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\* Translation into Irish, if taken at all on a first reading, should be restricted to the exercises marked A, especially in the later lessons.

not. 3. They are not waiting. 4. We are going; you are not learning. 5. They are not reading. 6. Are you going? Yes. 7. Are not we going? No. 8. Are not (people) reading? Yes. 9. In the box, on the floor. 10. Under the chair, on the table. 11. In the school, under the table. 12. On the stool, in the house.

B. 1. The book is on the table. 2. Is the box on the floor? 3. No, it is on the chair. 4. The chalk is not in the box, it is under the table. 5. The house is high and broad. 6. Is the school high? 7. No, it is low. 8. The dog is big. 9. Is not the window high? 10. It is neither high nor broad. 11. Is the table high? It is. 12. John is neither small nor young. 13. We are (H) going to school every morning. 14. They put the cow in the house every evening. 15. I take the bag and go to school early every morning. 16. The box is short and narrow. 17. The table is neither high nor broad. 18. Is not the chair high?

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## Ceáct a Seáct.

I. 1. Tá milreán ó doth acht nil aon airgead aige. 2. Tá airgead ag Apt. 3. Tá dhann doth pinginn ag Apt agus túsann ré do i. 4. Imríseann doth go dtí an riopa agus buaileann ré i ríteac. 5. "Cao tá uait?" aipp an bean. 6. "Tá milreán uaim," aipp doth. 7. "Bfuil aon airgead agat?" aipp an bean. 8. "Tá pinginn im bóca agam,"\* aipp doth. 9. "Tá go maist," aipp an bean. 10. Túsann ré an pinginn idir geibheann ré na milreán uaité. 11. Tá ré pásta anoir, mar tá na milreán aige.

II. ceisteannd: 1. Cao tá ag Apt? ó doth? ag doth?

2. Cé aige go bfuil an t-airgead? na milreán?

---

\* Note the order of the words in this and similar sentences.

3. Cé airi go n-iarrann Aodh an pingsinn? na mitreáim?

4. Cad a theineann Airt? an bean? Aodh?

III. COINNÉADÓ [Tugtar leabhar, peann, 7rl., do ónuine de rna recoláiribh]: 1. Cad tá agat? agam? as Seagán? as Tomáir? 7rl.

2. Cé aige go bfuit an peann? an leabhar? an bord? an caille?

3. An bfuit (ná fuil) leabhar (peann, 7rl.) agam? agat? as Tomáir?

[Togtar a peann, a leabhar, 7rl., ó ónuine de rna recoláiribh.]

5. Cad tá uait? ó Tomáir? ó Airt? 7rl.

6. Cé uairid go bfuit an peann? an leabhar? 7rl.

7. An bfuit (ná fuil) peann (leabhar, 7rl.) uaim? uait? 7rl.

IV. GRAMMAR.—There is no verb “*to have*” in Irish. Its place is supplied by the verb tá followed by the preposition as. The object of the verb “*have*” in English becomes the subject of the verb tá in Irish—e.g., *John has a book.* Tá leabhar as Seagán. *James had not the horse.* Ni raibh an capall as Séamáir. *I had the pen.* Bi an peann agam.

The English verb “*want*” is translated by the verb tá followed by the preposition ó—e.g., *Does John want a book?* Bfuit leabhar ó Seagán? *I did not want the horse.* Ni raibh an capall uaim.

#### § 216. Compounds of as and of ó.

#### V. Translate into Irish :—

- A. 1. I have a book. 2. He has (H) a book. 3. They want a box. 4. We have money. 5. You have sweets.
- 6. They have not a penny. 7. I do not want the book. 8. We have not a dog. 9. They have not the cow.

10. Have you the book ? Yes. 11. Has he not the milk ? No. 12. They do not want the turf. 13. Do you not want the pen ? 14. We do not want the bag. 15. I have (H) the chair and he has (H) the stool.

B. 1. What does he want ? 2. He goes into the shop and asks the sweets of Art. 3. He has a pen in the bag. 4. I ask John for a chair and he gives it to me. 5. They get the sweets from me and they are satisfied. 6. They go to the shop and ask the sweets of Tom. 7. I do not want the book. 8. Does she want the chair ? 9. In the morning I ask Hugh for the book. 10. "What do they want ?" says the woman. 11. They return home in the evening. 12. I light the fire. 13. He puts the dog into the house. 14. I am (H) going to school, and Hugh is (H) along with me. 15. The box is not on the table, it is on the chair. 16. They put the chalk in the box. 17. Have you a penny ? 18. I want the chair.

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## Ceáct A hOċt.

I. 1. Tá Tad̄s aor̄ta, las̄ aonair, aċ nuaip a b̄i r̄e ós, b̄i r̄e láit̄ip. 2. O'ēriúisead̄ r̄e ari a cūis a cloġ gac̄ mard̄ean iñr an ḫam̄raad̄ ɻ do tēiġead̄ r̄e aġ rnáṁ iñr an loċ. 3. Ann̄an ṭagħad̄ r̄e abbaile ari ɻ t'iċċead̄ r̄e a unctionarja. 4. Tēiġead̄ r̄e amac̄ ann̄an go otti an ḫaġix ɻ b̄ioð r̄e aġ obaij̄ go (otti an) meaðon lae. 5. Do ḫtadaad̄ r̄e ve'n obaij̄ ann̄an, fuqdead̄ r̄e riop ɻ t'iċċead̄ r̄e an t-ariān do b̄ioð 'na ḫoċċa aigse. 6. Ħarraxi(n)sead̄ r̄e a ḫiopha amac̄, do lionad̄ an ḫiopha le tobac ɻ t'ōlaad̄ r̄e ē. 7. I għċeann veiċ nōi meatai nō marji r̄in o'ēriúisead̄ r̄e. 8. Do tēiġead̄ r̄e go otti an tobaj, ɻ t'ōlaad̄ r̄e an t-uifċe. 9. Ann̄an o'fillead̄ r̄e go otti an ḫaġix ɻ ċlommaad̄ r̄e ari an obaij̄ ari īr.

II. ceisteanha: 1. Cé tá aor̄ta ? Las̄ ? Cé b̄i láit̄ip ? ós ? Cé tēiġead̄ aġ rnáṁ ? ɻrl.

2. Cao a ḫ'\*īteasō Tāōs? Cao a ḫ'\*ōlaō ré? Cao a ḫ'eineasō ré ap̄ maidin so moč? so (ut̄ an) meadon lœ? um meadon lœ?

3. Catam a b̄i Tāōs láidir? ḫ'\*ēip̄isgeasō ré? b̄iōd ré ag rnám? ag obair? ḫ'\*ōlaō ré a piopa? cromad ré ap̄ an obair ap̄ir?

4. Cā ḫteigseasō ré ag rnám? ag obair? ag ól?

5. (An) ḫfuit (Ná fuit) Tāōs ós? aor̄ta? ḫrl.

III. COMRĀDÓ: 1. Ce tá ós (aor̄ta, lœ, láidir, ḫrl.) annro?

2. An ḫfuitim (ᬁrl.) ós (aor̄ta, lœ, ḫrl.)?

3. Catam a ḫ'ēip̄isgea (ᬁrl.) nuair b̄i tu (ᬁrl.) ós?

4. Cā ḫteigseá (ᬁrl.) ag rnám? ag obair? ḫrl. inr̄ an ramhrað? inr̄ an earr̄as, ḫrl.

IV. Ait̄rierteap̄ no f̄eab̄iob̄tar̄i an ceacht inr̄ sáe peab̄rain de'n tā uithir.

V. GRAMMAR.—§ 261. Imperfect tense of buailim, molaim.

### § 318. Imperfect tense of tāim.

The *article prefixes t* to *masculine nouns beginning with a vowel in the nominative and accusative singular*; an *t-ařán*, the bread.

The particle *a* is prefixed to a *number not followed by a noun*; a cūis, five.

The *imperfect tense* as well as the *past* and *conditional* are *preceded by the particle oo*, when no other particle precedes. This particle *may be omitted*, unless the initial letter of the verb is *inaspirable*.

The above tenses always have the *initial aspirated*, unless they are preceded by a particle requiring the dependent form, § 26 (e).

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\* This *o* may or may not be aspirated. It is usually aspirated in the spoken language of Munster.

§ 27. Particles which eclipse prefix *n* to vowels, unless the particles themselves end in *n*.

The possessive adjectives *mo, my*; *tho, thy, your* (*sing.*) ; *a, his, cause aspiration* : *a piopa, his pipe.*

#### VI. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. You used be. 2. They used go. 3. We used to fill. 4. I used to drink. 5. (People) used be. 6. She used cease work. 7. We used rise. 8. They (generally) came. 9. They used be working. 10. (People) used return. 11. We used to strike. 12. You used prepare. 13. His pen, my book, her horse, my stool, her pen.

B. 1. We used get up early in the morning. 2. Tadhg used have a pipe. 3. They used go to the well and (used to) drink the water. 4. We are (H) at work till mid-day. 5. You were weak, but you are strong now. 6. They used be swimming in the lake. 7. I rise every morning at five o'clock. 8. The bread is on the table. 9. They are (H) at work till mid-day. 10. She used light the fire at seven o'clock every morning. 11. We go to swim in the lake every day. 12. After ten minutes we (generally) rose and resumed work. 13. They used put the butter on the bread. 14. You used be writing every day. 15. Art used go to school at ten o'clock every morning. 16. She used be weak when she was young, but she is strong now. 17. The father comes home every evening, sits down and smokes his pipe. 18. I cease work at ten o'clock.

#### Ceacht A NAOI.

I. 1. Tá Seán ag peadar ag Úrian 'na gcomhuithe in aon dtig úd tall. 2. Táid iad aonair fí'n gceann in aon bpráipe. 3. Tá Seán 'na fearam; tá Úrian 'na fuidé ar cappraig; tá Peadar 'na luigé ar an

bféar. 4. Tá Órlan ḡ peadarai ag cainní, aict tá Seagán 'na ḡort. 5. Tá ré a neic a clóig anoir. 6. Táid riad 'na fuidé ó n-a peacá a clóig. 7. Roim a peacá a clóig bíd\* riad 'na scodlaó, anoir táid riad 'na nónireacá. 8. Bí Órlan bfeoite mí ó foim ḡ bí ré 'na luigé. 9. Tá ré 'na fuidé anoir, marí tá ré go maist.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé tá 'na fearam? 'na fuidé? 'na luigé, grtl.

2. Cé aon a bíd riad 'na fuidé? 'na luigé? 'na scodlaó?

3. Cá bfuil Órlan 'na comhuidé? 'na fuidé? Peadarai 'na luigé?

4. Bfuil Órlan 'na fuidé? An mbionn Seagán 'na fuidé foim a cíng a clóig ari marain? grtl.

III. COMRÁDÓ [cuiptearaí daoine áitiúigte de rna peoláirib 'na fearam, 'na fuidé, grtl.]: 1. Cé tá na fearam? 'na fuidé? 'na nónireacá? 'na ḡort?

2. Bfuil tú iο scodlaó? iο nónireacá? iο fuidé? grtl.

3. Cá bfuil tú iο fearam? iο fuidé? iο comhuidé?†

4. An mbionn tú (mbím, grtl.), iο scodlaó? (iο nónireacá? iο luigé? iο fearam, iο ḡort) iní an oide? (ari marain? iní an tráethnóna?)

IV. GRAMMAR.—The possessive adjectives plural—*ári*, *our*, *óruí*, *your*, *a*, *their*, cause *eclipsis*; *ári* mbó, our cow.

The possessive adjectives combine with the preposition *i*, *in*, as follows:—

*im*, in my. 'nári, in our.

*iθ*, in thy. 'nóruí, in your.

'na, in his, in her. 'na, in their.

\* Or bionn riad.

† Cuisteach ainnm na cathaíc nó an baile marí fheagairia.

These compounds have the same influence as regards aspiration and eclipsis as the simple possessive adjectives.

When the English present participles, *standing*, *sitting*, *lying*, *sleeping*, &c., express rest, they are translated by 1 + possessive adjective + verbal noun; τά ρέ 'να ςούλαθ, *he is asleep*; τάιμιθ 'νάρη ηνύψεατ, *we are awake*.

When "up" means "out of bed" use ψυρδε as above.  
Τά ρέ 'να ψυρδε, *he is up*.

#### V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. Her cow, his cow, their cow. 2. Her house, their father, his father. 3. His coat, your horse, my bag. 4. Our cow, his mother. 5. I am standing. 6. He is sitting. 7. They are lying. 8. She is awake. 9. They are asleep. 10. They are living (= dwelling). 11. We are sitting. 12. You are standing. 13. We are awake. 14. They are asleep. 15. They are "up." 16. Are you asleep? 17. Used he not to be lying? 18. They are not standing 19. Is he not asleep? 20. They used to be awake.

B. 1. He is awake since five o'clock. 2. She used to be living in that (= yon) house. 3. He was ill a month ago. 4. Are they (H) up at seven o'clock? 5. They are sitting in the field under the tree. 6. Are you (H) awake at five o'clock? 7. It is seven o'clock now and they are not up. 8. They are (H) talking but we are silent. 9. John was ill a month ago, but he is well now. 10. She was sitting on the chair. 11. They are not standing on the box. 12. We go to the field and play till (the) evening. 13. She is up early every morning. 14. They return home every evening. 15. We take our breakfast at eight o'clock and then go to school. 16. He is waiting for me every evening and we go home together.

## Ceacht a Deir.

1. 1. Tá an borga ro beag. 2. Tá an borga rán móri. 3. Tá an fúinneog úd árto. 4. Tá an dofar ro leatán. 5. Tá an bocht rán tuib. 6. Tá an caille geo bán. 7. Tá an caille rín deairg. 8. Tá an caitaoiř úd íreál. 9. Tá an borga beag ari an mbocht. 10. Tá an caitaoiř móri ari an uirláir. 11. Tá an rtóil árto féin mbocht. 12. Tá an caille bán inr an mborca ro. 13. Tá an caille deairg inr an mborca úd. 14. Tá an trílat fada ari an gcaitaoiř. 15. Tá an peann gealpud inr an mborca ro. 16. Tá an trílinn beag ari an rtóil árto úd.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Ófuit an borga ro móri? an fúinneog úd árto? an borga rán beag? an dofar ro leatán? an caille geo bán? an caille rín deairg?

2. Cá ófuit an borga beag? an caitaoiř móri? an rtóil árto? an caille bán? an caille deairg? an trílat fada? an trílinn beag?

3. Cao tá ari an mbocht? ari an uirláir? féin mbocht? inr an mborca ro? inr an mborca úd? ari an gcaitaoiř?

III. COMHRAÓ [Cuirtear ód borga, caille bán agus deairg, ghl., of comhair na rcoláimí ag ceirtísear iad 'na dtaoibh].

IV. GRAMMAR.—The adjective *follows* the noun it qualifies; *an rtóil árto, the high stool.*

When an adjective *follows* the noun it qualifies, it agrees with it in *gender, number and case*. But when predicated of the noun by a verb it *does not agree*: *an caille bán: tá an caille bán.*

An adjective is *aspirated* when it agrees with a *fem.* noun in the *nom.* and *acc. sing.*: *an caitaoiř móri.*

The *demonstrative adjectives* are: *ro, seo, this; rán,*

rín, *that* ; úo, *yon* ; ro, ran are used after *broad* letters ; reo, rín after *slender* letters : an fearr ran, an caile rín.

The demonstrative adjective *follows its noun*, or the *last adjective* qualifying its noun. The article is always used with demonstrative adjectives\* : an caile reo, an rtóil aíro úo.

After n, words beginning with r followed by a *vowel* or by t, n, p, have t *prefixed* where other words would be *aspirated* ; an tráinn.

#### V. Translate into Irish :—

A. This box, that door, that (= yon) window, this chalk, this table, yon book, this rod, that slate, this water, that (úo) morning.

The high chair, the long table, the big woman, the red chalk, the long night, the little rock, the high tree, this large well, that long pipe, that red box, yon black turf.

B. 1. This house is high. 2. That box is large. 3. Yon boy is small. 4. The red book is on that table. 5. The white box is under that chair. 6. The red chalk is in yon box. 7. The white rod is under the stool. 8. The large slate is on that chair. 9. That window is narrow. 10. The black turf is on the floor. 11. We are living in yon high house. 12. We have been (= are) "up" since seven o'clock. 13. They used to be working in the field till mid-day. 14. Do you want the money now ? 15. Was John along with you going to school ? 16. He used to fill his pipe with tobacco and smoke it. 17. We return home at seven o'clock in the evening.

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\* Except in a few cases with proper nouns : Dé Luain reo cùsgáinn, next Monday; Séamur ro agáinne, our James.

## Ceadach a hAon Dées.

I. 1. Óiméis Taobh i fToinnall an fhaireadh amach tráchtóna, agus iad ag fáiltearadh. 2. Óéirithe an gaoth. 3. Bí an fhaireadh ana-gáraí. 4. Cuirtear rím fcaonnaidh ari Taobh i fToinnall bí eagla mór oiféada. 5. Óionntuithe ari tuigeadair an bád bí i fteac léo ari a ndícheall. 6. Saor ari fhoirokeadair an tráis bí tuilleadh mór oiféada. 7. Táinig tarpt oiféada leir, aistí ní raibh aon tuigeadair aca aip. 8. Bí imhríomh mór ari a máctaír mar dhonnaithe rí ag imcheadach iad; aistí bí átar mór uirthi nuairí fílleadair abhaile ari a gealct a chlosg. 9. Tugtear rí biaodh i fdeoc údúis marí bí oscraír i fteac oiféada, agus angníosan éinri rí a chotulaíodh iad. 10. Nuairí a táinig a n-aictair i fteac, óinnítear rí an fceál do dhaidhí a táinig feairg mór aip.

II. Ceisteanna: 1. Cao a bí ari Taobh? Toinnall? an aictair? an máctaír?

2. Cé aip go raibh oscraí? (feairg, eagla, átar, tarpt, imhríomh).

3. Cé aití a óiméis Taobh i fToinnall amach? Ófílleadair?

4. Cao 'na éabdh go raibh eagla (tuilleadh, tarpt) ari Taobh? imhríomh (átar) ari an máctaír? feairg ari an aictair?

5. Cao a óein Taobh i fToinnall nuairí éiliúidh an gaoth? an máctaír nuairí a táinigeadair abhaile? nuairí a táinig an t-aictair i fteac?

III. Comhrádó: 1. Ófuil tarpt (oscraí, feairg, imhríomh, ghlac.) oiféad? (oiféad, aip, ari Shéamais, ari Tomáir, ghlac.).

2. An mbíonn eagla oiféad (tuilleadh, oscraí, ghlac.) i fteac? (aip mairdin, um meadáin-lae)?

IV. Cuirtear an t-aictair roimh na foclaiúidh reo: feairg, oscraí, imhríomh, ghlac, fceál, bád, máctaír, biaodh, aictair, deoc, tráis, átar, teine.

V. GRAMMAR.—§ 216. (Pronouns compounded with *an*) ; § 261. (Past tense) ; § 318. (Past tense).

(a) All physical sensations and emotions of the mind, such as *hunger*, *thirst*, *weariness*, *pain*, *fear*, *joy*, *shame*, *anxiety*, &c., are translated into Irish by saying that “*hunger (thirst, &c.) is on a person* ;” as, I am hungry, *Tá ocras orm.* He was not afraid. *Ní raibh eagla air* John was ashamed. *Bí náire an Seoagán.* Were you tired ? *Raibh tuinne agat ?*

(b) The English phrase “*I cannot help it*” is translated by saying *Níl aon teisgear agam air.* He could not help it. *Ní raibh aon teisgear aige air.*

#### VI. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. I was, he was not, they were. 2. (People) were, we were not, they reached. 3. We turned, you rose, they went. 4. We returned, she told, they put. 5. You kindled, they prepared. 6. You ceased, I ate, we pulled, you reached. 7. I am hungry. 8. They are thirsty. 9. Are you afraid ? 10. She was anxious. 11. They are (H) ashamed. 12. We used to be glad. 13. Were you angry ? 14. They were anxious. 15. I am thirsty. 16. They were terrified. 17. I could not help it. 18. She cannot help it.

B. 1. We went out one evening for a row (= rowing). 2. They were hungry and thirsty before they reached the house. 3. When he told me about the matter I became very angry. 4. The dog frightened Tom. 5. He was very anxious as he saw you were going out. 6. When we came home, they told us about the matter. 7. They were glad when you returned home. 8. I gave them food and drink as they were hungry and thirsty. 9. Then I put them to bed. 10. He became very much afraid when he saw you. 11. They were talking, but she was silent, as she was very anxious. 12. They

became afraid when the wind arose, and they came in as fast as they could. 13. Every morning in summer we used to go for a swim (= swimming) in the lake. 14. He was angry as he wanted that book. 15. We both went out for a row.

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## Ceáct a Dó Déas.

I. 1. Tá carúr ari an mboru. 2. Tá ceann iarainn ari an gcarúr. 3. Tá borce aótmaito ari an mboru leir, ⁊ borce beag ríráir. 4. Tá rrapián leatáir ari an gcatádoir. 5. Tá glar iarainn ari an ndoorar. 6. Tá an borce i láit an uirláir. 7. Tá an borce aótmaito ari an mboru i n-aice an éarúr. 8. Tá an éatádoir ari an uirláir i n-aice an dojair. 9. Tá leabhar ari an gcatádoir i n-aice an rrapiám. 10. Tá lampá ari eiséad ór ciomh an rtóil. 11. Tá an clois ari an bphalla ór ciomh an dojair.

II. CEISTEADHNA: 1. Cao tá ari an mboru? ari an ndoorar? ari an gcarúr? ari an gcatádoir?

2. Cásbuit an carúr? an borce aótmaito? an rrapián leatáir? an glar? an boir? an éatádoir? an leabhar? an lampá? an clois?

3. (An) bphuit (ná fuit) ceann iarainn (ríráir, aótmaito) ari an gcarúr? rrapián ari an gcatádoir? borce aótmaito (ríráir, iarainn) ari an mboru?

III. COMHRÁDÓ [Cuirtear carúr, borceá, gpr., ór comhair na rcoláirí, ⁊ ceirtísear iad 'na dtaoibh].

IV. GRAMMAR.—First declension § 55.

The article aspirates masculine nouns in the genitive singular; i n-aice an éarúr.

Nouns beginning with *t*, *c*, *r* are not aspirated after the article. (See rule for words in *r*, Ceáct X.)

A noun used *adjectively* in English is translated by

the *genitive case*; *gáit iarrainn*, an iron lock. Such genitives are aspirated, &c., as if they were adjectives.

Many phrases equivalent to English *prepositions* take the *genitive case*; or *cionn an rótaíl*.

#### V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. An iron lock, a wooden door. 2. A leather box, a brass lamp. 3. An iron rod, a wooden chair. 4. A leather bag, a wooden table. 5. Over the door, near the book. 6. In the middle of the floor. 7. Near the hearth, over the pot. 8. Near the board, over the well, near the tree.

B. 1. The stool is in the middle of the floor. 2. There is a high chair near the door. 3. The lamp was hanging over the board. 4. There is a large wooden box on the floor. 5. He put the money into a leather bag. 6. The clock used to be hanging on the wall near the door. 7. There is a wooden door over the well. 8. The purse is on the chair near the book. 9. There is a large brass rod over the door. 10. The picture is hanging from (or) the brass rod.

## Ceacht a Trí Dées.

I. 1. Tá an bád móri ari an bhráithre. 2. Tá an bád beag ari an bhráithre leir. 3. Tá na báid ari an bhráithre  $\gamma$  tá na pip ionnta. 4. Tá na pip inír na bádaib. 5. Bionn riad ag loighearc ari an bhráithre gáé don lá. 6. Tá an bád beag i n-aice an báid eile ari  $\gamma$  tá líon ari píneadh ó'n mbád móri go dtí an bád beag. 7. Tá ceann an lín ag na\* fearaib inír an mbád móri  $\gamma$  an ceann eile ag na fearaib inír an mbád móbeag. 8. Tá an líon láin d'iarcaib ari  $\gamma$  tá

\* In the spoken language aige or 'ge is often used for the preposition ag. Many of the prepositions are followed in the plural by rna instead of na: ó rna, 'ge rna (=ag na), le rna, &c.

na fír ag tairis an lín iptimeas inr an mbád. 9. Tá ceann áití ari an mbád mbeas ag ceann áití ari an mbád móir. 10. Tá bhráit ari bárrí na gceann. 11. Tá na báid ag teacéit iptimeas anoir go dtí béal an éuain, maraistéar riad lán o'íargcaib. 12. Féad! Tá an bád beas i ndiaidh an báid eile anoir ag riad agraon i n-aice an cinn. 13. Tá riad ari taobh an éalaír anoir ag na fír ag ceangal na dtéadán de'n éarraság atá ari an gcealaí. 14. Anoir tá fír na mbád ag piocadh na n-iarc ari an lion. 15. Tá na fír eile ag cup na n-iarc inr na círeáinaiib ag cup ralainn oíche. 16. Tá riad ag tabhairt na gceiréan éun na dtímeacail ag gléasraí na gcapall fúta. 17. Anoir tá na fír ag tiomáint na gcapall go dtí rtád na tráenáe.

**II. CEISTEÁINN:** 1. Cárthuill na báid? na fír? na ceann? na bhráit? an lion? na héarc? an éarraság? cinn an lín? Cárthuill na fír ag ceangal na mbád?

2. Caoi tá ag na feabhaib 'á dhéanamh inr na báidaiib? Leir an lion? Leir na h-iarcáin? Leir na capallaiib?

3. Caoi tá inr na báidaiib? inr an lion? ari bárrí na gceann? inr na círeáinaiib? ari an gcealaí?

**III. COMHRAÓ:** 1. Úfhuil na bioráin (carúil, gráráin, téadáin, rtóil) ari an mbord (gcaidaoir, uirléar, na boirdaiib, na rtólaib)?

2. Cárthuill na bioráin (carúil, gráil.)?

3. An úfhuilim ag cup an bioráin (carúil, gráráin, gráil., na mbioráin, na gcearúil, gráil.) ari an rtóil (inr an mborga, im bósca, gráil.)?

4. Caoi tá agam (agat, ag Séamus, gráil.), 'á dhéanamh?

**IV. GRAMMAR.—§§ 60, 62. First declension (*continued*).**

The article is omitted before a noun followed by a definite genitive: ceann an lín, the end of the net.

The verbal noun governs the noun immediately after

it in the *genitive case*; *as tappac an tìn*, hauling the net.

§ 26. The article eclipses in the *genitive plural*: *an bárr na gceann*, on top of the masts.

§ 21. The *simple prepositions* cause *aspiration*, except *as, ar, san, go, te, i.* 1 causes *eclipsis*.

V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. The boats, the masts, the pins. 2. The stools, the fish (sing. and pl.). 3. Of the harbours, in the boats, the men, on the stools. 4. The mouth of the harbour. 5. The ends of the net. 6. The top of the mast. 7. The head of the man. 8. The horse's head. 9. The horses' heads. 10. The mast of the boat. 11. The man's purse. 12. The men's boats. 13. The man's boat. 14. The owner (=feap) of the boat.

B. 1. I was filling the pot. 2. She was sweeping the hearth. 3. Were you reading the book ? 4. Are they mooring the boat ? 5. We are driving the horses. 6. They are hauling in the net. 7. She was putting the pins in the box. 8. I was hauling the flag to the top of the mast. 9. Is he tying the rope to the boat's mast ? 10. The masts of the boats are high. 11. The boat's mast is high. 12. The rock is at the mouth of the harbour. 13. The men are putting the fish into the baskets. 14. We are tying the rope to the mast. 15. The woman is filling the pot with water. 16. She is putting the pot on the fire. 17. We are putting the masts into the boat. 18. The woman is salting the fish. 19. Tom is driving the horse to the railway station.

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**Ceacht A Ceatair Déas.**

I. 1. Tá airt i pól *as riubal* le céile. 2. Tá riad *as duí go dtí* mullaé *an énuic*. 3. Ní fuil (níl) *an cnoc i bhfar ó thíos* airt. 4. Tá an cnoc áirithe *i níl aon*

5. Tá ré tom gárrb.  
 6. Tá Árt ag bun an énúic anoir, ag tár riad ag  
 riubal go tapaird mar tá riad ós, láidir. 7. Tá riad  
 ag riubal ari an bhealaí atá ag fáir ari éaoibh an capán.  
 8. Ní fuil riad ag dul ari an mbótar. 9. Téigéann an  
 bótar timcheall ari an gnoic, acht téigéann an capán  
 go tíreacá i gcoinne an énúic. 10. Tá an bótar fada  
 acht tá an capán gealait. 11. Tá Árt ag pól ari an  
 mullaé anoir. 12. Tá riad ag feacaint ari an ratharac  
 bheag atá le feircint tior fúta. 13. Cionn riad na  
 fir ag obairi ímp an ngoirt. 14. "An bfuil na fir  
 anuiridh tior ag tréabair an ghuirt?" aifra Árt.  
 15. "Ní fuilid," aifra pól, "táid riad ag fuinneadh  
 an ghuirt." 16. "An 'mód capall atá ag na feapailb?"  
 17. "Tá trí capaill ag an bfeap mór, agus acht capall  
 ag an bfeapeile." 18. "Bfuil na fir tuirneadh anoir?"  
 19. "Ní fuil a fiúr agam an bfuilid ná ní fuilid."  
 20. "An bfuil riad ag obair le fada?" 21. "Tá  
 riad ag obair ó n-a ríeadt a clois ari maidin."  
 22. "Agur an bfuil riad ag obair go dtían ó foin?"  
 "Táid." 23. "Tá riad tuirneadh mar fir, íp tócha."  
 24. "Feá! tá riad ag ríead te'n obair anoir.  
 25. Cá bfuil riad ag dul?" 26. "Tá riad ag dul  
 go dtí bun an ghuirt. 27. Tá doth ag feictear leo  
 ann, agus tá a nónnneile aige. 28. Téanam abhaile anoir."

**II. CEISTEANNA:**

- Cé tá ag riubal le céile? ag fuinneadh an ghuirt? ag feictear leip na feapailb?
- Cá bfuil an gnoic? an ratharac bheag? an capán? an bótar? na fir? Doth? Cá bfuil pól ag dul? na fir ag dul?
- Caoi tá ag Árt (na feapailb, doth, pól) 'a déanam?
- Caoi na éaoibh go bfuil Árt ag pól ag dul go dtí mullaé an énúic? ag riubal go tapaird? na fir tuirneadh? na fir ag ríead te'n obair?
- An 'mód capall atá ag an bfeap mór? an bfeap eile?

III. COMRÁDÓ: 1. Raibairi gúam i mbád? ag béal  
cuain? ar mullaé cnuic? ar bárrí crainn?

2. An bhfuil tigh (ceitche, cúnig, ghl.) teabhair (bíorán,  
ghl.) ar an mbóir (rtóir, scatáoir, inr ón mborga, inr  
an rcoil)?

3. Cao tá ar an rtóir? ghl.

4. An 'mór\* teabhar (bíorán, ghl.) atá ar an mbóir  
(ghl.)?

IV. Díoclaontar i n-éinfeadct leir an alt na  
rocta ro: Capall, goirt, cnoc, riadair, mullaé,  
carán, oinnéar.

V. GRAMMAR.—§§ 56, 60, 62. First declension (*con-*  
*tinued*).

§ 21. The adjective is aspirated in the *dative singular* of both genders. But if the noun is eclipsed, the adjective also may be eclipsed.

§ 26. The initial of a verb is eclipsed after *an*, *cá*, *go*,  
*mara*, *ná*, *tá*.

§ 21. It is aspirated after *ní*.

VI. Translate into Irish:—

A. Three horses, five boats, four masts, six hills,  
three roads, four harbours.

B. 1. The men are walking together. 2. You are  
going to the top of the hill. 3. Is the hill high? 4. Are  
you looking at the beautiful view? 5. The grass is  
growing beside the road. 6. Are you tired? I am  
not. 7. Are the men ceasing work? I don't know.  
8. Does not Art know? 9. Dinner is ready. Come on  
home. 10. Are you walking to the bottom of the field?  
11. Is there not a fine view from the top of the hill?  
12. How many horses has Hugh? 13. He has three  
horses. 14. Paul was waiting for the man at the foot  
of the hill. 15. The men used to be ploughing from

\* Often spelled *iomrada*.

seven o'clock in the morning. 16. Were you out in the big boat fishing ? 17. When used the men haul in the net ? 18. He used to go up the hill every morning and sit on the rock on the top of the hill.

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## Cealct A Cúis Déas.

I. 1. Tá ceann ari òuine 7 tá láim 7 tá óa còir pè.  
2. Tá ghráid ari a ceann, 7 tá óa cluair 7 grón airi.  
3. Tá béal aige 7 tá fùil. 4. Bionn carpin nó hata ari ceann òuine coitceanta nuair a bionn pè amuic fè'n aer. 5. Bionn carbh airi 7 bhríste, 7 bionn rtocai 7 bhródha ari a còraib.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. An 'mò ceann (láim cluair, grón) ari òuine?

2. Cao tā ari ceann òuine?

3. Cao é an t-éanach a bionn ari òuine? ari ceann òuine? ari a còraib?

III. COMHRÁDÓ: 1. An 'mò ceann (láim, cor, cluair) oifm (oirt, ari Séamair, ari Seagán iр Séamair, ari ceistre Sárráinib, ghl.).?

2. An 'mò cor fùm (fùt, pè Seagán, pè gaothar, pè cuil, pè tì capallaiib, ghl.).?

3. Ófuisim (ófuis tù, airt, ghl.) ag euri mo láimhe (coire, carbidge) ari an mborò (mborca, gcaidhde, ghl.).?

4. Cao tā agam (agat, ghl.) 'á théanam?

IV. GRAMMAR.—§§ 71, 78. Second declension.

§ 216. pè.

§ 514. The noun after óa, *two*, is in the *dual number*, which is the same in form as the *dative singular*; óa, láim, two hands; óa còir, two feet; an óa còir, the two feet.

Óa causes *aspiration*. Its own initial is *aspirated*, except after o, n, t, l. r.

V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. Two feet, two dogs, two ears. 2. Four feet, six hands, the man's hands. 3. The man's two hands, the boys' coats. 4. Two coats, the men's eyes, the top of the ear. 5. Of the hair, near the shoe, over the hand.

B. 1. I have two hands and two feet. 2. A cow has four legs. 3. That dog has a large head. 4. He was putting his hand into his pocket. 5. Were you pulling the boy's hair ? 6. How many eyes has a fly ? 7. Has a fly six legs ? 8. She has black hair. 9. He was putting his shoes on his feet. 10. He was putting on (= on him) his coat. 11. Do you wear a hat or a cap ? 12. They had neither boots nor stockings on. 13. John was putting his hand into the pocket of his coat. 14. They were putting on their coats. 15. There are two paths going to the top of the hill.

## Ceacht a Sé Dées.

I. 1. Lá bheagán gréine óiméid Seosán ag Séamair an fhaighise amach inír an mbád mbeagán. 2. Bíonn earrann ari an mbád ag reol, ag tuisis gád éinne aca marde pármá leir. 3. Biodar amuic ari an gcuain rám i bprád ag iad ag pármáirtheacht. 4. Bíonn an ghráin ag taistneamh ari an uisce, ag na mion-tonna ag bhríreadh i gcoinne taoibh an báid. 5. Oírlis an gaoth nuaír a biodar ag béal an chuaín. 6. Oírlis an ghríreadh ari an reol ag amach leo go dtí an t-oileán. 7. Nuaír a ghríreadh cuan beag atá ann, tarrnai(n)geadh ari an bád anior ari an dtíráid ag riúd éun riúbail leo i ríteadh i gcoill atá ari an oileán. 8. Biodar ag imirt rám (=inír an) coill ari feadh nuaíre an cluig nó mar rím ag níor tuiscadar féin neárta atánuigéad na h-aimriúire. 9. Nuaír a tágadh ari an gcoill, do conncadadh go raibh réamall móir duibh ag teast tréafra na gréine, agus go raibh an gaoth ag éiríse go mór. 10. Táinig easla oíche ari an tóirteadh ari éun an báid comh tapairt agus feadadh é.

11. Cuirpeadarí an bád ari gnáim, do léimeadarí iptimeas ann agus é cuirleadarí amach é bun fairsingse. 12. Bí na tonna an-árho. 13. Óráitouiseadarí an reol, acht bí an gaoth riú-láiríoch agus (n)geadarí anuas ariú é. 14. Annpán níor féadadarí túl i gcoinne na gaoitheach agus do gcuabair an bád amach é bun na fairsingse. 15. Anoirí agus do bhríreád tonn mór oig cionn an báid agus do meair Seagán agus Séamair go mbádarí cailte. 16. Acht bí long mór ag teast iptimeas 'ra chuan agus connaithe fír na luinge iad. 17. Cuirpeadó bád éadaí agus do tuisceadó ari bhorú na luinge iad.

**II. CEISTEANNA:** 1. Ce o'imatig amach? tuig ari bhorú na luinge iad?

2. Cad a thain Seagán agus Séamair lá bheagás gneine? nuair éiliú agus gaoth? ra coill? nuair a choncadaí an gcamall? leir an reol? leir an mbád? Cad a thain na mion-tonna? an tonn mór?

3. Cad ann gur imatig Seagán agus Séamair? gur filleadharí?

4. Cár imatigseadarí? cuirpeadarí an bád? Cá mbádarí nuair éiliú agus gaoth? nuair a chaint ag long? Cá mbádarí ag imirt?

5. Cad 'na claoibh gur ártouiseadarí an reol? gur píteadarí éan an báid? gur chaint eagla oifé? gur charrainseadarí anuas an reol? gur gcuabair é bun fairsingse iad?

**III. COMHRAÓ:** 1. Rabair piath ari oileán? ari bhorú luinge? i lár coille?

2. Ófhuilim (ófhuil tú, ghl.) ag bheireann ari láim (cluair, ghruaist, carraig), oifé (oifim, ghl.)?

3. Cad tá agam (agat, ghl.) 'á théanam?

4. Ari fíeadarí (fíeadar, fíead rí, ghl.), gnáim (gní, labhairt, ghríobhad, eitilt) bliaudain ó foin?

**IV. DIOCLAONTAÍ** na focta ro i n-éinfeadct leir an alt:—long, grian, gaoth, carraig, claoibh, oileán, tonn, gréas, gcamall, ariú.

V. Διτηρίτεαρ νό ρεπίοθταρ αν οεάτ το ιηρ γαέ  
πεαρραιν γ 'ραν αμ λαιτρεας.

VI. GRAMMAR.—§ 278. The particle *πο* was formerly used before the past tense. It is not now used by itself, but occurs in the following compounds, which *are used before the past tense*, instead of the simple particles :

Αρ (αν+πο), Συρ (σο+πο), Κάρ (κά+πο), Νίρ (νί+πο), Μαραρ (μαρα+πο), Νάρ (νά+πο), Αρ (α (rel.)+πο.)

§ 21. All these particles cause *aspiration*.

VII. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. The top of the wave, the ship's mast. 2. The colour of the sky, against the wind. 3. The trees of the wood, the change of the weather. 4. The colour of her hair, the sunshine (=the shining of the sun). 5. I did not raise. Did he put ? 6. She did not sweep. We could not. 7. They did not reach. Did it not grow ? 8. You did not tie. Did she not return ? 9. We did not swim. Where did it grow ?

B. 1. We went to the island on a beautiful sunny day. 2. The ship's boat came into the harbour against the wind. 3. The men drew the boat up on the beach. 4. John was playing for an hour in the wood. 5. The sun used to be shining on the water of the harbour 6. Each of them had a long boat. 7. The ripples were breaking against the side of the ship. 8. We hoisted the sail and came into the harbour. 9. The waves were very high, and he was afraid. 10. We ran to the harbour as fast as we could. 11. The waves were breaking over the ship. 12. The men are tired ; they were rowing for a long time. 13. When they reached the mouth of the harbour they stopped and looked at the beautiful prospect. 14. We left John in the middle of the wood. 15. A dark cloud was coming across the

sky. 16. The man was putting the coat into the boat.  
 17. The boat was floating on the top of the wave.  
 18. We noticed the change in the weather and ran to the house as fast as we could.

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## Cealct a Seacht Déas.

I. 1. Cuanó Seagán γά Séamair ó h-Adócha éin an aonaitis, lá. 2. Bí tibi capaill γά ceitíre ba aca. 3. Táinig feap i leit cúca. 4. "Cao a bheadh uait ari an mbuin?" aifri eirean le Seagán. 5. "Cúis púint déag," aifri Seagán. 6. "Tábharrfaidh tibi púint déag uirtí." 7. "Ní tábharrfaidh duit ari an méid rín i." 8. Bíodar ag cainnítear rín ari feadha tamall γά fé déireadh tuis Seagán an bhdh do ari ceitíre púint déag. 9. Ní haibh an méid rín aifrigid ag an bhean, acht tuis ré reacáit bprúint γά luac tibi bprúint de mhín do Seagán γά marí rín bí ceitíre púint ag Seagán aifri. 10. Do thiol Seagán an tárna bhdh ari ré púint déag; an tlinimhceann ari oíche bprúint déag γά an ceathramhceann ari fíche púint. 11. Thiol Séamair na tibi capaill le Tomáir ó Urrain. 12. Fuaipi ré céad púint oíche γά bí ré rártá. 13. Ceannuig ré thá capaill eile. 14. Ceannuig Seagán bhdh γά aifral o peadarí ó Séaghdha acht níor thiol ré aifral. 15. Tá fíche púint ag peadarí aifri marí rín.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé cuanó ari an aonach? thiol na ba? na capaill? ceannuig na ba? na capaill? an t-aifral?

2. Cé leir gurí thiol Seagán an bhdh? thiol Séamair na capaill? thiol peadarí an t-aifral? Cé uairí gurí ceannuig Tomáir na capaill? ceannuig Seagán an bhdh?

3. Cao a thiol Seagán? Séamair? peadarí? cao a ceannuigseadarí?

4. Cao aifri gurí thiol Seagán na ba? Séamair na capaill? peadarí an bhdh γά an t-aifral?

5. Ar d'iol an feoir ar an mbuinn? Tomář ar na capallair? Seagán ar an agha?

6. Cé m'éir (An mórl) tá ag Seagán ar an bfeair? ag peadar ar Seagán?

III. COMHRAÓ: 1. Cao é (an) luac atá ari an leabhar ro (bpeann, mborga)?

2. Ar d'iolair (d'iolair, d'iol Seagán, ghl.), ar an leabhar ro (bpeann, gscaróis, gscairín, ghl.)?

3. Cao tá agam (agat, ghl.), oírt (oírt, ghl.), mar rín?

4. Cao a tuisdair ari an leabhar (ghl.) ro?

IV. Óiocláontar na focta ro i n-éinfeacht leir an alt: Caorós, leabhar, púnt, pinginn, scilling.

#### V. GRAMMAR.—§ 167. Numerals to 20.

§ 505. Aon, tā, céad (first) and treib cause *aspiration*. Aon prefixes t to words beginning with r (see Ceacht X.). Céad is itself aspirated after the article.

§ 507. Seacht, oct, naoi and teic, and their compounds cause *eclipsis*.

§ 509. The noun after aon and ré is *singular*: ré capall, twenty horses.

§ 29. Particles which neither aspirate nor eclipse, and which end in a vowel, prefix n to words beginning with a vowel: le n-uisce, with water; an tairne n-árat, the second ass; a n-aclair, her father.

(a) The numerals trí, ceitne, cùis and ré (as well as reacht, oct, &c.) cause *eclipsis* when followed by a noun in the genitive plural—e.g., a bhean na trí mbó! O, woman of three cows! Luac ceitne bpúnt de leabhar. Four pounds' worth of leather.

(b) The following examples illustrate the translation of “owe” :—

He owes a pound.	Tá púnt aip.
He owes John a pound.	Tá púnt ag Seagán aip.
I owe you two and eight-pence.	Tá a <u>two</u> & <u>one</u> tús é <u>the</u> tuisceáin aipat oípm.
John owes sixpence to James.	Tá <u>paol</u> ag Séamair aip Seagán.

Notice that the name of the person *who owes the debt* is governed by the preposition *aip* in Irish.

(c) The verb *viol* may be used alone, or may be followed by the prepositions *aip*, *te*, *ar*.

Ói <i>viol</i> ré an capall.	He sold the horse.
Aip <i>viol</i> an fean an <u>tho</u> <u>aip</u> ré púint <u>deas</u> ?	Did the man sell the cow <i>for £16</i> ?
Ói <i>olair</i> an t- <u>ar</u> <u>te</u> Tomáir <u>aip</u> cùis púint.	I sold the ass <i>to</i> Tom <i>for</i> £5.

Ói <i>olair</i> <u>ar</u> an scapall.	He paid <i>for</i> the horse.
Aip <i>olair</i> arta?	Did you pay <i>for</i> them?

(d) “*For*” after the verbs “*buy*,” “*sell*” and equivalent expressions is translated into Irish by the preposition *aip*.

#### VI. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. Seven horses, ten dogs, eight pounds. 2. Ten pence, seventeen cows, thirteen lambs. 3. Seventeen asses, nineteen fish, the third man. 4. The fifth boy, the seventh woman, twelve horses. 5. Eighteen, nineteen hours, the fifteenth boy.

B. 1. He bought the cow for fifteen pounds. 2. He gave five shillings for the book. 3. What is the price of the wooden box? 4. John owes James twenty

pounds. 5. Do you owe him two pounds ? 6. No, but he owes me fifteen shillings. 7. I bought that book for ninepence. 8. Did you pay for these horses yet ? 9. They owe us eighteen pounds. 10. We bought this field from James O'Brien for £20. 11. There is a fine view from the top of those hills. 12. He was standing on the road. 13. They are reading their books. 14. "What do they want ?" said he. 15. "They want twenty boxes of sweets," said James. 16. They put aside their books and began to work again. 17. She was ill a year ago. 18. Are these men hungry ? 19. I don't know whether they are or not.

### CEACHT A H-OCT DEAS.

I. 1. Féad ar an ngoirt mór ian : tá ériúitneadct ag fár ann. 2. Tá an ériúitneadct glar fóir, acht i gcionn tamall eile, beir ó rí bairde, airbíod. 3. Bainfidh na ríp an ériúitneadct annraian le corráinaiib, nó le gpealaib, nó le h-inneal bainte. 4. Tógsfaidh na mná i gceannfaidh riad punnanna deara ói i gcuirfeidh na punnanna i rtúcánaiib. 5. Fágfarí an ériúitneadct mar ríin go ceann reacétmaine. 6. Annraian cuirfeadh an ériúitneadct ar truaicáillib mórta i tatharrfáir éin an gciobdil i. 7. Annraian buailfeadh le rúipte nó le h-inneal buailte i i mar leo bainfeadh an ghláinne de'n tuigé. 8. Cáitfidh na ríp i annraian i beir ó an ghláinne slán aca. 9. Cuirfeadh an ériúitneadct i gacainib mórta. 10. Cuirfeadh na rácí ar na truaicáillib ariú i tatharrfáir éin an mhuiilinn iad. 11. Tógsfaidh ríp an mhuiilinn an ériúitneadct annraian, i cuirfidh riad roip éloéalib mórta\* tróma ag caradh timcheall i. Meitlfearí an ériúitneadct ar an gcumha ro, agus gceannfaidh min i plúir ói.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cao tá ag fár ra goirt ? cao a déanfaidh na mná de'n gceannitneadct ?

2. Cao leir go mbainfeadh an ériúitneadct ? go

\* Glaoútarí "higró mhuiilinn," oiféa.

mbuailear i? go dtábharrfai éin an tuisceann i? go meiltear i?

3. Conur a bainfeair an éruiúneadct? d'éanfarai na rtúcán? buailear an éruiúneadct? glanfarai i? meiltear i?

4. Cás buail an éruiúneadct ag fáil? Cás mbuailear i? gcaítear i? meiltear i?

5. Cao d'e go nioéanfarai na punnanna? na rtúcán? plúir? min?

6. Cao a gcaidhfar ari éruiúneadct mheilte? Cao é an deirfiúiseadct idir plúir i' min?

**III. COMHRÁDÓ:** 1. Cao tá i n-aice an leabhar mór (na caillce báine, an rtóil áirí, an cláir ósib, na fuinneoghe móire, na cloiche bise, na leabhar mór, na gcláir nuaib, ghl.)?

2. Cás buail an rráipán (an doirí, an leabhar, ghl.)?

3. Ófuilim (ófuil tú, ghl.), ag euri na caillce báine (ghl.) im róca (ari an gcaidhfar, ghl.)?

4. Cao tá agam 'á Óéanam?

5. An mbeidh tú (mbeadh, ghl.) annró i mbáileadct? An leigfíodh tú (ghl.) an leabhar ro (an páipéar ro) i mbáileadct? An ófillíodh tú (fíodh tú, ghl.) abhaile ro tráchtóna? Caéam a rtatofair tú de'n obair?

**IV. DIOCLÁONTAÍ I N-EINFEADCT:** an corrán triom, an sárós bán, an long mór, an capall glas, an rréalt beag.

**V. AITHEIR NÓ REPIOS AN CEADCT RO RAN AM LÁITHEADCT Í RAN AM IARÉADCT.**

**VI. GRAMMAR.—§ 261. Future tense. § 318. Future tense. § 134. First declension of adjectives.**

§ 21. An adjective is *aspirated* when it agrees with a noun in the (1), *nom. and acc. sing. fem.*; (2), *gen. sing. masc.*; (3), *dat. and voc. sing.* both genders;\* and (4), *nom. and acc. pl. after a slender consonant.*

§ 26. An adjective is *eclipsed* in the *gen. plu.*

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\* See Ceádct 14.

VII. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. I shall put, we shall be. He will grind.  
 2. (People) will reap. They will turn. We shall make.  
 3. You will cut. They cut. He puts. 4. I shall be.  
 They will be. I shall give. 5. We shall take. (People)  
 will strike. 7. You will shut. We are. 8. Large  
 heavy stones. In the big field. On the little stone.  
 9. Of the heavy scythe. On the small machine.  
 10. The big men. In the high barns. 11. Of the white  
 flour. 12. On the little sheaf. Above the small boat.  
 The strong wind.

B. 1. The wheat is ripe. 2. The wheat in the big  
 field will be yellow soon. 3. The men will be putting  
 the sacks in the barns. 4. The heavy stones will soon  
 be revolving. 5. The wheat is reaped\* with hooks  
 or with scythes when the field is (H) small. 6. The  
 men are making large sheaves of the yellow wheat.  
 7. How do the millers (= the men of the mill) grind  
 the wheat ? 8. We shall reap the wheat, make it into  
 sheaves, and take it to the barn. 9. Will the wheat be  
 cut\* with scythes or with mowing machines ?  
 10. They were putting the heavy stone into the cart.  
 11. There is a large wood in the middle of the island.  
 12. We were sitting on the big rock on the top of the  
 hill. 13. The masts of that large ship are very high.  
 14. We left the stones near the road. 15. Do you see  
 that long path going across the big field near the wood ?  
 16. The house is near that large rock by the roadside  
 (= side of the road). 17. Is Paul driving the black  
 horse to the railway station ? 18. We came into the  
 kitchen when she was shutting the small window.

**Ceáct a naoi Déas.**

I. 1. Óí Aor ó iñ Tírphuirt ag caimint le n-a céile,  
 lá rámharó, ina dtigís féin. 2. Níor féadfaidh túl

\* Use autonomous form.

amach toisc go raibh ré ag báirtteac (báirtis) go tiom. 3. "Cao do théanfaid," arra Ólafurír le h-Adóð, "ná mbeadh an lá thíom?" 4. "Ní fánfainn annro iftis go h-áitíste," arra Adóð, "aict do miéfinn i n-éimhreacáit leir na gairfúnaib eile go dtí an pháirc tóirí é caitfinn an mairdean ag ionáint. 5. Annraian, nuair a bhíonn copta, bainfainn mo chuid éadaig thíom é do léimpinn iftteac rian uisce. 6. Do fánfainn trearnna an lochá, tiochairinn tarp n-air, é annraian cùrpinn mo chuid éadaig oírm ariú. 7. Do miéfinn tarp n-air abaire cún mo dinnéar annraian, é seallaim iuit go mbeadh goile mait agam éige." 8. Órlaífusig Adóð de Ólafurír annraian cao a théanfaid ré fén. 9. Duibhseart ré go dtóigradh ré a flat-iarcáis é leabhar nuaidh do b' aige é go ngluaistreadh ré leir cún an tríolta i n-airce an mhuiinn, go scraitreadh ré an lá annraian ari a phuamhneas ré rcáit na gceann é ag féadaint ari na bádóiliúib é ari feapais an mhuiinneola ag obair, é go scraitreadh ré rcataim ag leigheamh a leabhair. 10. "Tá tú an-dleirceamhail, a mic ó," arra Adóð.

**II. CEISTEANNA:** 1. Cé miéfeadh ag imirt? téigfaid a flat iarcáis? fánfáid trearnna an lochá? fánfáid ré rcáit na gceann? caitreadh an lá ag leigheamh?

2. Cáscaitreadh Adóð (Ólafurír) an lá? Cáscaitreadh sád éinne aca d'á mbeadh an aimpreas bheag?

3. Cao 'na taoibh go raibh Adóð cún na páirce? Go raibh ré ag rnáin? Go raibh Adóð Ólafurír cún an tríolta? Go raibh ari 'ra dtig?

4. Cé atáin a b' Adóð i f Ólafurír ag caimint? a rcáitfaid Adóð de'n imirt?

**III. COMHARÁDÓ:** 1. Cao a théanfaid (théanfainn, théanfaid Séamair, ghl.) mara mbeiteá (ghl.) ari rcóil? Dá mbeadh an aimpreas bliuc (tírim, fuair, ghl.)? Dá mbeadh na laeteanta raoiúle (an ramphád, an geimhreacád, an oirdche) ann?

2. Ófhlúim ag leigheamh an ceadta? ag ite feola

(meala, aráin, ghl.)? Ais euri béalra ari an maoine (bpreann luairde)? Ais euri an uaireadóra (an bláta, an creibeara) ari an mbóro?

3. Cao tā agam (ghlu.) 'á Óéanam?

4. An 'mò biori (bláta, uaireadóir, crioir) ari an mbóro?

IV. Ófoclaontar i n-einfeacht: an tóic mór, an muilneoir tícheallaí, an feoir fuaor, an rput caol; an gaoth mór, an t-éan tuib.

V. GRAMMAR.—§91-96. Third declension. §261. Conditional. §318. Conditional.

In indirect speech (*i.e.*, speech reported in the 3rd person) go (or ná) must be repeated before *each* verb in a principal clause.

Use tá for “*if*” when the *principal* clause contains a *conditional mood*; otherwise use má. Tá takes *conditional or past subj.*, má takes *indic.*

Tábharrfainn túit é, tá mbeadh ré agam, I would give it you, if I had it.

Tábharrfaidh túit é, má tá ré agam, I will give it you, if I have it.

“*If not*” is translated by mara.

“*If*” after verbs of *asking* is translated by an (= *whether*).

#### VI. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. I would break. You would grow. 2. We would put. They would return. 3. He would fill. You would cease. 4. (People) would sweep. I would shut. 5. Against the big boatman, the wet summers. 6. Across the ripe wheat, the heavy rods. 7. Of the little boy, over the bare field. 8. Of the heavy rain, on the high bridge. 9. The big stream, the tall millers, the lakes.

B. 1. We could not go out as it was raining heavily. 2. One summer's day we were talking together at the

end of the big pasture-field. 3. They asked us what we would do if the weather were fine. 4. He said he would run to the field to play hurling. 5. Did you say you would spend the day watching the men fishing ? 6. He said the boatmen would be going across the lake if the weather were fine. 7. When I asked him what he would do, he said he would spend the day fishing. 8. As the weather is wet we shall spend the day reading our new books. 9. They were unable to go to the island owing to the wind being strong. 10. The boatmen plunged into the water and swam across the lake. 11. They said they would cut the wheat when it was (= would be) ripe. 12. The horses ran across that high, bare field. 13. He said we should soon reach the small island at the mouth of the harbour. 14. They said the miller's men would be ploughing if the weather were fine. 15. There is a high hill in the middle of the wood, and a stream flowing round the base of the hill. 16. The boatmen are drawing the full net into the boat. 17. He would come back if he could. 18. Would they swim across the stream if I gave them sixpence ?

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### Cealct a fice.

- I. 1. "Úfuit eolair mait agat ari an ait seo?"
2. "Tá, go deimhn; toiga an eolair; cao 'na tlaobh ná beath? 3. Táim im' comhnuidé annro ó rúgadó mé."
4. "Úfuit a fhor agat cá gcomhnuigheann Séamair Ó Muirchearta?" 5. "Tá, gan amhrar." 6. "Úfuit aitne agat airi?" 7. "Tá, go deimhn, rean-aicthe; tá ré 'na comhnuidé i ngeoiríráct páircé dom' thíos-re.
8. Níl puinn meára agam airi, ámharac. Níl ré nómácainta. 9. Nuair a bionn ré ari meirice, bionn ré ari buile; beath eagla opt roimhir; bionn ré ari nór beirtíodh ailtá. 10. Ni déanfaraidh ré comhaimple a leara. 11. Ni comhreann ré ruim i gceannnt an trásgairt ná éinne eile, tá dúil com mórfhan 'fan ól aige."

**II. CEISTEANNA:** 1. An taisib eolat aige seo ar an áit? aitne aige ar Séamair? Conur?

2. Cao 'na taoibh go mbeadh eagla ar òruine riomh Séamair? ná deimeann ré comaire a leara? ná cuireann ré riomh i gcainnnt an trásgairt?

3. An mbionn mear ar òruine ne fágair Séamair?

**III. COMHRAÓ:** 1. Ófuit eolat agat (agam, ghl.) ar an áit (mbaile, gcatáir, tigráid) seo? ar do cheactannaibh?

2. Ófuit fior agat (agam, ghl.) cár Ófuit an peoil (do thíos fein, ghl.)? catáin a bheir tú (mé, ré, ghl.) ag duil a baile? ag teacáit ar peoil i mbáiread? cao tóim láim (ra mborga, ghl.) agam?

3. Ófuit aitne agat (ghl.) oírmh (oírt, air, ghl.)?

4. Ófuit mear agat (ghl.), oírmh (ghl.)?

5. An gcuireann tú (ghl.) riomh im éainnt (i gcainnnt an buachailliaran, i gcainnnt amadán, i gcomaire do leara)?

6. Ófuit duil agat (ghl.) i mil (i milreánaibh, i leabharait, i gcaiteamh aimpriúie)?

**IV. DIOCHLAONTAÍ I N-EINÍFEADHT:** an caile gorm, an guth áit, an mórduin duibh.

**V. GRAMMAR.**—The preposition riomh or riomh, before, unites with the personal pronouns, and gives the following combinations:—

riomham, before me.

riomhainn, before us.

riomhat, before you.

riomhaidh, before you.

riomhír, } before him.

riomha, before them.

riomhíe, }

riomhí, before her.

The following important idioms occur in the lesson:—

*I am afraid of, ta eagla oírmh riomh.*

*I admire, esteem, think highly of, &c.; ta mear agam ar.*

*I have a desire for, τά θύτ λέγαμ ι.*

*I pay heed to, κείμιν ρυμ ι.*

*I know=I am acquainted with, τά ξένη λέγαμ αρ.*

*I know=I have knowledge of, I know by heart, τά εοταρ λέγαμ αρ.*

*I know, followed by a phrase beginning with "that"* or an *interrogative, τά (α) πιορ λέγαμ (σο).*

The following rule (though not absolutely accurate) is a very good guide :—

"Use *ξένη* for *persons* ; *εοταρ* for *things* ; *πιορ* for *statements or questions.*"

#### VI. Translate into Irish :—

1. He esteems you. 2. Do you know this place ?
3. Do you know that man ? No. 4. I know that he lives in that house. 5. He pays no attention to the man's advice. 6. Flies have a great liking for honey. 7. I do not know when he came. 8. Are you afraid of the dog ? No. 9. I admire them very much. 10. He said he did not know those men. 11. I asked him if (= whether) he knew the place well. 12. We were watching the men winnowing the wheat. 13. I noticed that he was afraid of the big dog. 14. Do you know if the men have been (= are) working since morning ? 15. He said they were living in the white house in the middle of the valley. 16. Does he know when the millers will cease work ? 17. He used to be very fond of sweets. 18. Do you know the man who is closing the windows of the school ? 19. They used to pay no attention to his advice.

#### Ceacht a h-Δon iр Fice.

- I. 1. "Conur a ξαίτεανν τύ αν Τομνας, α Καται ?" απρα Τομναλ. 2. "Νι ξαίτιμ αρ αν γευμα γεάδνα

1. Gcomhnuithe é, a Domhnall, aét inneorad (inipeocad) duit conur a caitreao an Domhnac ro éusainn.  
 3. Éipeocad aí a reacá a clois ag cuipeao opim mo culait nuad éadaig. 4. Imteocad amac go dtí an rtábla annran ag gléaffad an capall ag cuipeao féin gceáppi (dtíucail) é. 5. Beidh riad go léir ag feiteam liom annran—m' atair ag mo mánair, na buacaillí ag culaithe nuadha éadaig oíche ag hatai tuighe, ag na cailíní ag gúnaí bána dearga oíche ag ribní dearga ag hatai móra ag iad go léir go mórbálaí airta féin. 6. Imteocaimid opainn gan moill go dtí an réipéal (pobal) ag éirteacht an Áiríunn naomhá. 7. Nuair a beidh an t-Áiríunn chiochnuithe, tiomáinfimid linn aír chuairt cún tige mo fean-atair ag caitrimid an lá inn. 8. Tá an tig coir na raiplise, tá fíor agat, ag tá bád ag mo fean-atair, bád reoil ag bád páma. 9. Mar rín feadfaimid dul amac 'ra bád reoil má beidh aon shaot ann, nó 'ra bád eile mara mbeidh. 10. Imteocaimid ag feacaint aír pluaír móriú iongantais atá aír oileán beag timcheall le trí mile amac ó'n dtíp. 11. Ni rabamair riath ann ag gheall ár fean-atair duit, go dtabharfaidh ré chuirge rinn, nuair a bheadh an caoi aige. 12. Caitrimid an cuido eile de'n ló (lá) aír an oileán ag lóis coiníní ag nead ag uibh na n-éan neamhcoitceanta atá le fágáil ann. 13. Fágfaimid an t-oileán aír a ré a clois um tóráchnóna ag tiomáinfimid abaire gan moill. 14. Inneorad duit dé luain conur éipeocair linn. Tá rúil agam go mbeidh an aimpreas bheag tigim.

**II. ceisteannta:** 1. Cé éipeocair aír a reacá a clois? Beidh ag feiteam le Cátal? Tabharfaidh cún an oileán iad?

2. Cátain a raigair Cátal ag a muinntear cún an tréireal (pobal)? Cún tige a fean-atair? Cún an oileán? Fágfaidh riad an t-oileán? Filleoidh riad abaire?

3. Cár a raigair Cátal ag a muinntear aír dtúir? Tá an éir an Áiríunn? Ó tig a fean-atair? Aír an oileán?

Cá ḡruil tig pean-ataír Catail? an τ-oileán? an píosaír?

4. Cao a ṭéanfaradh Catail? na ṭaoine eile ar maidin? ṭéanfaradh riad ar an oileán?

III. COMHRAÓ: 1. Cá ḡasgaradh tú (γρλ.) ar a ṭri a clois (ar maidin i mbáirneac, de Domnaig, γρλ.)?

2. Cataim éireoċaradh tú (γρλ.) ar maidin i mbáirneac (de Domnaig, de Sataipn)?

3. Conur a caitfiradh tú (γρλ.) an Domnaċ ro ēuġainn?

4. An 'mō caipin (maide, bata, cipin, falla, hata, reoláire, mala, boċċa) anpro?

IV. Aitxir nō fepioħ an ceaċt ro ja ṭrimað peaprain, γρλ., ja caint neam-đipis leir.

V. Dioċlaontar i n-kefċeċt: An buaċaill ős; an għuha deej bǎn; an cailin maie; an τ-oileán iongantac; an jidu deej.

VI. GRAMMAR.—§§ 291, 292, 293. Second conjugation.  
§ 106. Fourth declension.

### VII. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. We shall depart. He will open. 2. They would prepare. You would not bind. 3. Shall I raise? You would ask (= enquire). 4. He will put. Would they not open? 5. We shall examine. I would finish. 6. Would they tell? She will play. 7. You would not open.

B. 1. We always spend Sunday in the same way. 2. My grandfather's house is about three miles (distant) from the sea. 3. This little stream is full of uncommon fish and there are birds' nests in the trees on its banks. 4. We are going to our grandfather's to-morrow; we can walk if the weather is fine, or drive in the car if it is not. 5. Did you ever see the caves that are on the side of yon high hill? Yes, we were in them a year ago. 6. Do you see that girl with the white dress and the straw hat? 7. We shall go to the church for Mass,

and then we shall go for a row (= rowing) on the lake. 8. Do you see the man in the black suit with a fishing rod in his hand ? 9. Did you not promise that you would bring us to (our) grandfather's on Monday ? 10. He said he would harness the horse to the cart and bring the wheat to the quay. 11. She was putting the meat into the pot when we came in (= and we coming in); and she said she would have dinner ready in an hour or so. 12. Have you ever been on the top of that high, bare hill ? There is a very fine view from it. 13. I shall go back and ask Tom if (= whether) the boatmen left the oars in the small boat. 14. The master promised he would tell us the story. 15. I used to take my fishing rod, sit on the bridge and spend the evening fishing. 16. We set off walking towards the hill, but before long it began to rain, and we ran to the wood as fast as we could. 17. She said she would rise early, light the fire and prepare breakfast. 18. When the boats reached the quay, the fishermen moored them and then filled the baskets with the fish and brought them to the carts.

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## Ceacht a Dó i r Fíche.

I: 1: "So thíreac an a náoi a élos, táinig an mairgírtír i rtheac. 2. "Oo rctao an cainnt láitheac. 3. "So mbeannuisíodh Dia i p Muire óib, a buachailli," arra'n mairgírtír. 4. "So mbeannuisíodh Dia i p Muire óuit i p Ráthrais, a mairgírtír," arra na buachailli. 5. "Eirísgíodh 'n bhrí reasam" arra'n mairgírtír. O'éirígs na buachailli i n-éimífeacht. 6. "Téigíodh ra nangs so ndeiríodh rib (ndearrfáidh rib) bhrí gcealctanna." 7. "Oimicígeadaí so leir amach agus do fearadóir timcheall cláir an mairgírtír. 8. "Tabhair dom na leabhair, a Seagáin," arra'n mairgírtír. 9. "Oo tuig Seagáin O Ceallaig na leabhair do. 10. Cuir an mairgírtír ceirteanna éun gae buachailla ra nangs. 11. Marí reo do fchúlúidis ré an Teagasc Chriopt-

airde  $\eta$  na ceachtanna eile. 12. Nuair a bhí na ceachtanna chruinniúigthe, chuaidh na buachaillí go dtí n-a ruitheasán. 13: "Anoir," arpa'n mairgírtír, "tógaodh gacé éinne a pháinn  $\eta$  a leabhar rcpioibhá  $\eta$  rcpioibhá ré an ceacht atá ari leatanaid a cùis déag. 14: Ná fágadh éinne a lírt  $\eta$  ná biond focal aghaidh." 15. I gclionn leat-nuairé chuaidh go leirí go dtí faithe na h-imreapta.

**II. CEISTEANNA:** 1. Cao a thain ná rcoláirí nuair a taimis an mairgírtír iptimeas? Táir éir na gceachtanna? Táir éir an ceachta rcpioibhá?

2. Cao raih na buachaillí nuair a taimis an mairgírtír iptimeas? Ag raih na gceachtanna? Ag rcpioibhá? Ag imirí?

3. Cao duibhirt an mairgírtír leir ná rcoláiríb?

**III. COMHRÁDÓ:** 1. Éipis id rearbam; ruit (rfor), dún an dorar (an fhuinneog, an leabhar, ghl.). Téir go dtí an ruitheasán (dorar, bhor, ghl.).

2. Éipisidh 'nbsurí rearbam; ruitidh (rfor); oíclairí (dúinairí) na leabhair, ghl.; téiris go dtí na ruitheasán.

3. Tógaodh gacé éinne (ná rcoláirí atá 'na ruithe, ghl.) a pháinn, leabhar, rúnnta, ghl.) amach; léigdir (rcpioibháidir) ceacht a thí (ghl.).

**IV. DIOCLÁONTAÍ I N-ÉIMÍFEASCT:** An buachaill nuas; an mairgírtír dian; an falla áit; an leatanaid leatán; an cat fuitheasct.

**V. GRAMMAR.—§§ 261 and 318. The imperative and subjunctive moods.**

"Not" with the Imperative is translated by ná.

To express a wish use the *present subjunctive* preceded by go (eclipsing) for affirmative, or by náir (aspirating) for negative clauses.

The present subjunctive of táim takes ná, not náir: ná raih ré.

## VI. Translate into Irish —

A. 1. Stand up (*sing.*): stand up (*plur.*). 2. Don't shut (*pl.*), let\* him not break. 3. Let us go, let them promise. 4. Strike (*pl.*), let him grind. 5. Let them not reach, let it be reaped. 6. Do not ask (*sing.*), let him be here. 7. Ask (*pl.*), let us stretch. 8. Let them put, may you reach. 9. May God bless you, may they be sent. 10. May we bind, may you return.

B. 1. We reached the island at ten o'clock precisely. 2. The talking ceased, and they stood up when we came in. 3. The boys all formed a class to say their lessons. 4. Every boy in the school will be questioned. 5. Did you put the books on the master's desk? 6. Let each boy open his book, and read the lesson on page eighteen. 7. Put those small boxes under the table. 8. When the writing lesson is (= will be) finished, all the boys will go to the play-ground. 9. We went to our seats and wrote the lesson on page fourteen. 10. If they do not know where the slates are, let them ask John where he put them. 11. We went to the top of the hill near the harbour and sat looking at the waves breaking over the rocks. 12. Ask John where he put the large fishing rod. 13. Cut the oats in the small field to-morrow. 14. Shall we cut it with scythes or with reaping hooks? 15. Don't close the boat-house door yet; the men are hauling up the small boat. 16. We went to the quay yesterday and saw the men filling the boats with wheat. 17. The boatmen tied the flag to the rope and hauled it to the top of the ship's mast. 18. Put the large sheaves on the cart and bring them to the barn.

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\* In English, "let" may be either the sign of the Imperative 1st and 3rd person, or it may mean "allow." Here it is to be taken in the former sense. If "let" means "allow" translate by *leis* with dative of person. *Leis* *vo Séagán imteacht.* Let John go away.

## Ceáct a Tír ír Físé.

I. 1. Ír borth é seo. 2. Ír clár é rím. 3. Ír caite i seo. 4. Ír caéadair i rím. 5. Ní caéadair s riúd, ír rtól é. 6. Ní dothar i seo, ír fuinneog i. 7. An dothar é rím? Ní dothar, ír clár é. 8. Ní dothar fuinneog. 9. Ní fuinneog dothar. 10. An borth mala? 11. Ír mala beag ríráin. 12. Ír mala móri rac. 13. Ír borth móri comhra. 14. Ír fear mé. 15. Ír buachaill turfa. 16. Ír Sárrún Séamair. 17. Ír fear an máisírtír. 18. Ír Sárrún an rcoláipe. 19. Ír buachaill beag Sárrún.

II. CEISTEANNA: An dothar fuinneog? An fuinneog dothar? An borth mala? An borth comhra? An mala comhra? ríráin? rac? An buachaill Sárrún? An Sárrún an máisírtír?

III. COMRÁDÓ: 1. [Tearfáinteoir iuio éigint do rna rcoláipe] Cao é seo? (Cao é an iuio é seo)?

2. An dothar (caite, rtól, caéadair, liatbris, tirl.) é (i) seo?

3. An fear mé (tú, Seán, an rcoláipe seo, tirl.)? An buachaill mé (tú, xl.).

IV. GRAMMAR.—§ 588. The verb *ír* must be used when the predicate of a sentence is a noun—that is, when the verb “*to be*” in English is followed by a noun not preceded by a preposition.

If the noun is indefinite, such sentences are *classification* sentences, as they tell us *what* a person or thing is, or was.

[An important exception to the above rule is discussed in Ceáct XXVII.]

§ 589. Whenever *ír* is used, the *predicate follows ír*, so that the subject comes *last* in the clause.

V. Translate into Irish :—

1. This is a table.
2. That is a chair.
3. Is a stool a chair?
4. A window is not a lamp.
5. Is this a window?
6. It is a door.
7. Are you a boy?
8. Is a chest a box?
9. A chest is a large box.
10. A large box is a chest.
11. Am I a boy?
12. You are a little boy.
13. James is a man.
14. He is a priest.
15. He is not a priest, he is a school-master.
16. Is this red chalk?
17. It is white paper.
18. That is a dog.

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**Cealct & Cealctair i fíche.**

- I. 1. "Oo riugadó l' do tógsadó Uírian r'a cíatáir móir agus nuaír a chuaidh ré ar chuaidh féin do chuir gád aon níodh iongnaid air. 2. Maidean bheaghs fárraird, chuaidh ré féin l' Dhomhnall amach trí rna páirceannaiib. 3. "Cao é rin atá ag fár r'a shorth út?" aifreann Uírian. 4. "Is eorna í rin," aifreann Dhomhnall. 5. "Agus an eorna í rin 'ra shorth eile." 6. "Ní h-eorna í, is cnuitneadh i." 7. "An cnuitneadh nó eorna í rin r'a shorth móri út?" 8. "Ní cnuitneadh ná eorna, is coimse é." 9. "Nil puinn deirbhíseachta eatoirte," aifreann Uírian. 10. Annraon connaithe ré pheascán. "An pheascán an t-éan móri duibh r'an," aifreann eisean. "Sead (is ead)," aifreann Dhomhnall. 11. "Agus násc pheascán ós an t-éan duibh eile atá ar an gceannáin áitó." 12. "Ní h-ead, is meaisg é rin; ná feiceann tú an cleite báin 'na gciatán?" 13. "Ó! cím aonair é," aifreann Uírian, "aict níor chugair fé nioeara riomair é." 14. "Péas! tá éan duibh eile ar an gceis ar taoibh an bostair. Násc pheascán ós é?" 15. "Ní h-ead, is lontuibh é rin." 16. "Á!" aifreann Uírian, "is baoghalac ná cuimhneocadh ar an nioeara riomair eatoirte." 17. Cé leir an tis móri bheaghs út i meaisg na gceannáin?" 18. "Is leir an tigseartha talman é." 19. "Ufuit ré 'na comhurde ann aonair?" "Nil, tá ré tall, Lonnduin." 20. "An

teir an talam ro go leir?" 21. "Ba leir tamall ó foin, ach ní leir aonair é. 22. Do thíol ré leir na feirmeoirib é. 23. Is le gád feirmeoir aonair an talam atá aige féin."

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé rugadh ra éatair? Cuaidh thír gna páipiceannaib? Cé leir an tig mór? An talam?

2. Cao iad na bárrai (na héisín) do connaic Órlaian ag Domhnall?

3. Cé rugadh Órlaian? ndeaighaird ré ar cuairt? Ófearasaird ré an meairg? an lontúib? cárthair an tíseartha talman 'na comhnuidhe?

III. COMHRÁDÓ: 1. An lontúib phréasán? An éan phréasán? Is é? bó? rciatán leatair? An ainnmíodh capall? bó? lontúib? cuit?

2. An leat (liom, leir, leir an nGárrún gan, ghl.) an leabhar (peann, borsa, ghl.)?

3. Cé leir an leabhar (ghl.) ro?

IV. DIOCHLAONTAÍ I N-EINFEACHT: An pháipe mór; an rciatán láitir; an ébuitheacáit aibid; an t-éan duib; an feair tírim; an feair mait; an ceol binn; an mil miliú.

#### V. GRAMMAR.—§ 142, § 216 (le).

The English verb “*own*” is translated into Irish by the verb *is* and the preposition *te*. Not only the verb *own*, but also all expressions conveying the idea of *ownership* are translated by the same idiom.

I own the book.

The book is mine. } 1f liom an leabhar.

The book belongs to me. }

The horse was John's. Ba te Seagán an capall.

That man does not own the book. Ní leir an ófear gan an leabhar.

**VI. Translate into Irish :—**

A. That is barley. 2. It is wheat. 3. It is not a bird. 4. It is a blackbird. 5. A magpie is not a crow. 6. Is a crow a black bird ? Yes. 7. Is a crow a blackbird ? No. 8. Is that a house ? Yes. 9. Is not that a horse ? No, it is a cow. 10. That is not a fish. 11. Is a ship a boat ? Yes, a ship is a large boat. 12. Who owns that horse ? It is Daniel's. 13. To whom does that mill belong ? It belongs to Tadhg O'Brien. 14. Does not the field belong to him ? It does. 15. That boat belongs to me. 16. He has a horse, but it does not belong to him. 17. They have boats, but they do not own them. 18. They all belong to the miller.

B. 1. Is there much difference between wheat and barley ? 2. The landlord has a fine big house in the country, but he lives in London. 3. We went through the beautiful fields on a fine summer morning. 4. He sold me that field of wheat. 5. Is that barley that is growing in the big field on the hillside ? 6. Those birds flying across the harbour have very long wings. 7. We were born and reared in the country, but now we are living in the city. 8. We go back to the country on a visit every summer. 9. We saw a large black bird on the big whitethorn bush that is growing in the middle of the little field. 10. We spent the summer fishing in the streams that flow into the lake. 11. They remained for an hour or so under the shade of the trees looking at the men reaping the wheat. 12. Is there a harbour in the island ? No. 13. There are low rocks at the end of the strand opposite the harbour. 14. How many houses has the landlord ? 15. James says he has only one (house) now, but that he used to have five (houses). 16. Is that a ship on the sea near the small island ? 17. How many horses did you sell to James's father ? I sold him three. 18. I asked him how he would spend the day. He said he would go to

the stream that flows beside the wood and spend the day fishing and smoking.

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## Ceáct A Cúis iñ Fíche.

- I. 1. Iñ mire an máigírtíp. 2. Iñ turá Séamair.
3. Iñ é ('ré) rín Seagán. 4. An é reo Tomáir? Ní h-é. Iñ é ('ré) riúd Tomáir.
5. An é reo pádraig? 'Sé.
6. Iñ i ('ri) reo an éatdaoirí árto.
7. 'Si riúd an éatdaoirí íreall.
8. 'Sé reo an borga aódmair; 'ré riúd an borga ppráir.
9. Iñ turá an rcoláipe atá na fíreann.
10. 'Sé Seagán an rcoláipe atá na fíreann ap an gceataoirí.
11. 'Sé Séamair an gárrún atá na fíreann ap an rtól.
12. 'Sé an feap ní an t-oide.
13. Iñ mire ḡ turá ḡ an éirí eile na rcoláipe.
14. 'Sé reo (iñ é reo) mo leabhar-ra. 'Sé rín (iñ é rín) do leabhar-ra.
15. 'Siad ro (iñ siad ro) ár leabhair-ne; 'siad rúd a leabhair-rean.
16. 'Sé reo mo caipín-re; 'ré rín do caipín-re; 'siad ro a gcaipíní-rean.

II. ceisteannta ḡ COMHRAÓ: 1. Ce h-é mire (turá, an gárrún ro, an rcoláipe atána fíreann)?

2. An i reo an éatdaoirí árto (an éalú ðearg, ḡrl.)? An é reo an rtól (an borga aódmair, an páipéar bán, ḡrl.)?

3. An mire (turá, é Seagán, é an buachaill atána fíreann) an máigírtíp (an rcoláipe, an t-oide, ḡrl.)?

4. An é (i) ro do (mo, a, ḡrl.) leabhar (borga, éatdaoirí, rpráin, leabhar, borga, caipín, ḡrl.)?

III. GRAMMAR.—§ 588 (1), 589, 590; § 204 (the emphatic forms).

Whenever the predicate of the sentence is a *definite noun* (i.e., a proper noun, or a common noun preceded by the definite article or by a poss. adj., &c.) the sentence is one of *identity*—e.g., “This is *the horse*.” ‘Sé

reó an capall. Is that *the white cat?* An é rím an cat bán?

When translating sentences of identity put the *English* subject (unless it be “*it*”) immediately after *is* in Irish. (§ 590. This is only an apparent exception to the rule in *Ceathair XXIII.*)

Notice that in sentences of identity *is* is always followed by a *pronoun*: *Is é Séamair an peap?*

In answering “yes” and “no” to *is* sentences, repeat the predicate—*i.e.*, *is and the word following*: *An é Séagán an peap? Is é; ní h-é.*

*Eatá* may be used when the predicate is *indefinite*: *An peap Seagán? ’Seatá (is peap); ní h-eatá (ní peap).*

The *emphatic particles* may be used with (1) the possessive adjectives, (2) the personal pronouns, (3) the prepositional pronouns, and (4) the synthetic forms of the verb. The *broad* particles are used with words ending in a broad vowel or a broad consonant.

	Singular		Plural	
1.	-ra	-re	-na	-ne
2.	-ra	-re	-ra	-re
3.	{Masc., -ran Fem., -ra}	{-rean -ri}	-ran	-rean

mo leabhar-ra, *my book*; do thíos-re, *thy house*; reifrean, *himself*; buailim-re, *I strike*; aca-ran, *at themselves*.

The word *cúid* is usually employed with the possessive adjectives when we wish to express the portion of a thing or of a class of things which belongs to one or more persons: mo cúid aráin, *my bread*; a cúid leabhar, *his books*; a gcuaid capall, *their horses*.

In Irish the first person precedes the second, and the second precedes the third : e.g., *míre γ turá*, You and I.

There are no possessive *pronouns* in Irish, consequently the English possessive pronouns are translated by the Irish *poss. adjs.* followed by the noun : e.g., my mother and *his*—*mo máthair γ a máthair*.

#### IV. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. He and I ; you and I. 2. *My\** book, *your* book, his pens. 3. *Our* house and *yours*, their books. 4. *My* bread, *your* horse, your horses. 5. *His* boat and *mine*, *our* box and *theirs*. 6. You and we, my slate, her horses.

B. 1. This is the high chair. 2. Are you the master ? 3. Is this Patrick ? No, it is James. 4. That is not the blue chalk. 5. Are you the boy who was sitting on the wall ? No, that is he. 6. Who is that ? 7. That is John O'Brien. 8. Is this your book ? No. 9. Is James the boy who is sitting on the stool ? 10. No, James is the boy who is standing near the window. 11. Is that man the schoolmaster ? 12. No, that man is the miller. 13. Are you a school boy ? Yes. 14. Are you the boy who was here yesterday ? No. 15. What is this ? 16. It is a book. 17. It is the red book. 18. It is James's book. 19. Who owns this pen ? 20. John O'Brien owns it. 21. Are these the slates ? 22. No, those are the slates on the chair. 23. Is this my book ? 24. No, it is his.

### Ceáct a Sé iñ Fície.

I. 1. Tá ré ceathramhán cún a naoi a clóig ar maidin. 2. Tá na buachailli ag teacht ar gáé áitiú cún na rcoile. 3. Tá Taobh Ó Ógáin γ Séamair Ó Domhnaill ag riubal le n-a céile. 4: "Cé h-iad rian

\* Use the emphatic particle with the italicised words, and *cúir* with the other possessive adjectives.

iomáinn amach?" apha Taobh. 5. "Sín iad (=ír iad ran) Seoigheán Ó Ceallaigh agus a Ó Deapmhuir; agus feac, an é seo Diaipmuir Ó Dálraigh atá ag teacht chuncainn thí rna páipiceannaibh?" 6. "Ní h-e Diaipmuir é, ír é Pádraig é." 7. "Ní h-e Pádraig é." 8. "Tá an ceapáit agat, ír é Diaipmuir é." 9. "An é Diaipmuir do bhi d'éirdeanaid ag dul ar feoir indé?" 10. "'Se; taimis ré leat-uaipí tar éis a naoi, acht ní beirtear ré mar fín indiu, geallaim duit é. 11. Dia 'r Muine duit, a Diaipmuir; cad é an deabhdh atá opt? Níl ré acht deicé nómíneatai éin a naoi fóir." 12. "Tá fé a naoi, ní geall leir; do chualair clog na rcoile ag bualaodh tamall ó foin." 13. "Ní h-e clog na rcoile do chualair, a mhe ó, mar níor bhualt ré fóir. Eirt! fín é ag bualaodh anoir é." 14. "Do b' é clog an bódair iapainn do chualair." 15. "Do b' é, ír d'ea, acht mar fín fén, geallaim-pe thí ná beadh d'éirdeanaid indiu." 16. "Níl aon baoisgal opt, níor fág na máigírtípi an tis fóir." 17. "Tá rúil agam ná páisfaidh riad go ceann tamaill eile. Níl mo ceaictanna go níomháit agam fóir." 18. Tá riad ag an rcoil anoir agus téigíodh riad ipteacasan móili. 19. Níl na máigírtípi tagairte fóir agus fín tá curio de rna buacaillibh ag cannt, agus éindí eile ag foghlaim a scoda ceaict ar a ndícheall.

**II. CEISTEANNA:** 1. Cé bhi ag riubal le n-a céile? Bhi rómpa amach? Bhi ag teacht cíca thí rna páipiceannaibh? Bhi d'éirdeanaid indé foimir fín?

2. Cé aon a tágann na buacaillí ar feoir? Bhualt an bheirt le Diaipmuir? Taimis Diaipmuir indé foimir fín? Bhuaileann clog na rcoile? Clog an bódair iapainn?

3. Cad 'na taoibh go náibh deabhdh ar Diaipmuir? Go náibh rúil aige ná náibh na máigírtípi tagairte? Go náibh curio de rna buacaillibh ag cannt?

4. Cá b'fhor do Séamair ná beirtear d'éirdeanaid?

### III. COMHRÁDÓ:

1. An o é (an é seo) an bhorca móri? Ghl.

2: An in i (an i rin) an éailc dearug? grib.

3. An iúd é (an é riúd) an leabhar atá uait? grib.

4. Cao a clog é?

**IV. GRAMMAR.**—Tá ré a tí (a cúig, a ré, a reacht, a naoi) a clog. It is three (five, six, seven, nine) o'clock.

Tá ré a h-aon (a h-ocht, a h-aon deag) a clog. It is one (eight, eleven) o'clock.

Ufuit ré a do (a ceataip, a do deag) a clog far? Is it two (four, twelve) o'clock yet?

Tá ré leat-uair tar éir a do. It is half *past* two.

Tá ré ceathramha tar éir a ré. It is a quarter past six

Tá ré ricé nóimeat tar éir a h-aon. It is twenty (minutes) past one.

Tá ré deic nóimeatais cun a h-ocht. It is ten to eight.

The word “*at*” is omitted before *fractions* of an hour:  
Táinig ré leat-uair tar éir a naoi. He came *at* half past nine.

Táinig ré an a tí a clog. He came *at* three o'clock.

Bhead annro an a ré a clog. I shall be here *at* six o'clock.

#### V. Translate into Irish :—

- A. 1. Is that a man? Yes. 2. Is that the man? Yes. 3. It is John O'Kelly. 4. No, it is James O'Shea.
5. Is that a horse or a cow? 6. It is a horse. 7. It is John's horse. 8. Is that your brother? Yes. 9. That is not James, it is John. 10. Is not that a house on the hill? 11. No; it is a wall. 12. That is Tadhg's cow. 13. Is not that wheat? 14. No; it is oats. 15. That is Tom's field. 16. Is not that the pasture field? Yes. 17. Are you John? No; I am Patrick. 18. Is

that a boat on the lake ? Yes. 19. A quarter past ten ; ten minutes to eleven ; half past eight ; a quarter to seven ; five minutes past six ; half past four ; a quarter to three ; ten minutes past five ; half past eight.

B. 1. The boys used to come to school at a quarter to nine and go home at a quarter past three. 2. We saw the people running from all directions towards the railway station. 3. If he does not come soon, I will go away. 4. Look ! those are the boats coming into the harbour now. 5. "Good morning, John, what o'clock is it ?" "It is only a quarter past nine ; there is no fear that you will be late." 6. I am in a hurry as I do not quite know my lessons yet. 7. We heard the school bell ringing as we were going (=and we going) across the field. 8. Is that Tom's dog going across the road ? No. 9. Is not this the master coming towards us on the road ? You are right ; it is he, and he is in a hurry. 10. Do you see that boy going towards the wood ? Is that John or James O'Brien ? 11. I do not know. 12. As the weather was very warm we went for a swim in the stream. 13. I was talking to John to-day. He told me that he went out yesterday to row to the island, but that the wind rose, and he returned as fast as he could. 14. I asked her if (= whether) she would spend the morning sewing or reading as the weather was wet. 15. If he were here we would go out for a row on the harbour. 16. They used to work till mid-day ; then they would (= used to) smoke their pipes for half an hour or so. 17. Tom was reared in the country and everything in the city surprises him. 18. We sold all our young horses to John O'Shea. He owns these three large fields. 19. We shall go to the country to-morrow if it is fine.

## Ceáct A Seáct iñ Fíce.

1. Nuair a b'ir an-ös, b'ir iñ naoiðeanán.
2. Annpárnuair a b'ir bliaðain go leic nó ólá bliaðain

o'aoir, b'ir idháirte no idh leanbh. 3. Is n-aoir do feadcth mbliaodan, b'ir idh saorunn. 4. Anoir tā tu idh buacail, marp tā tu tpi bliadna d'eadag o'aoir no marp rin. 5. Nuair a bhíodh tu of cionn fiée bliadain o'aoir, beridh tu idh feap. 6. Annraon má thairpeann tu go dtí go mbeiridh tu fuar le deic mbliaodna(iib) i fpiéid, beridh tu idh feanduine.

II. CEISTEANNA ē COMHRÁDÓ: 1. Céatáin b'ir (b'ior, ghl.) idh naoritheanán? leanbh? saorunn? buacail? bhíodh tu idh feap? feanduine?

2. Cao a b'í (bhíodh) ionnat (ionnam, ghl.) nuair a b'ir (bhíodh tu, ghl.) leat-bliadain (tpi bliadna, oect mbliaodna, oect mbliaodna d'eadag, deic mbliaodna i fpiée, ceitíre piéid bliadain) o'aoir?

3. Cao é an t-aor tu (mé, Seagán, ghl.)?

III. Aitriúrtear nō rcpiochtar an ceadct ro inr gac feaprain te'n d'á uimír.

IV. GRAMMAR.—When we wish to convey the idea that a person or thing *has become* what he (or it) is, *and that he (or it) was not (or will not) always be so*, we must use the verb *tá*. *In such constructions the verb tá must be always followed by the preposition i (in) and a suitable possessive adjective.*

Tá ré 'na\* feap, He is a man (*i.e.*, no longer a boy). Ir feap é, He is a man (*i.e.*, not a woman or a ghost). Tá ri 'na mnáoi móir anoir, She is a big woman now. Ófuit tú idh buacail mait anoir? Are you a good boy now? Bí idh caitlin mait, Be a good girl.

V. Translate into Irish:—

1. I am a man now. 2. He is a good boy to-day.

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\* Pronounced tá ré neap.

3. Will he be a doctor next year? 4. They are carpenters now. 5. He was not a tailor a year ago. 6. Mary was a good girl yesterday. 7. He was a lad at that time. 8. I will be a mason when I am (= shall be) a man. 9. He said he would be a priest. 10. We lived in the country when we were children. 11. Brian Boru was king that year. 12. When James was a young man he was a sailor; now he is a farmer. 13. He was very strong when he was a young man. 14. Did you live in the city when you were a child? 15. Tom used go to school every day when he was a little boy.

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## Ceáct a h-Ocht iñ Fíche.

I. 1. Bí Domhnall Ó Ceallaigh ag riubal an bóthar. Connaic ré feair ag teacht énige. 2. Ní raibh fíor aige céibh'é, ó bí tuitim na h-oiríde ann. 3. "Oia 'r Muirfe óuit," appa Domhnall leip. "Oia 'r Muirfe óuit iñ pháistíais," appa 'n feair. 4. "Iñ docha ná fuil aitne agat oípmha. An cuimín leat doibh Ó Bríain, d'imirig go h-áimeirice ruair le cùis bliaodna téas ó róin?" 5. "Muirfe! an tura doibh? Céad mile páilte níomhach abaire ariú." 6. "Iñ 'mó coir do énig an raoisgal de ó róin, a Domhnall." 7. "Iñ 'mó, gan amhras. Tá na pean-daoine caitlín go leir, nád mór, agus róimhóir na ndaoine (n-)ós imníse tar páile." 8. "Ní feadaí an bpríl éinne d'ém' cártoibh rú trean-áit fór. Bpríl Seosán Ó Siobhá ag baile?" 9. "Níl, tá ré 'na phágairt anoirí tíar i n-áimeirice." 10. "Agur Mícheál Ó h-Adra?" "Tá ré na mairnéalaí le veic mbliadna(iib)." 11. "Níod nád iongnaidh bí ana-dúil aige ja bpráiríse i gcomhuriú. Raibh ré ag baile le déirdeanaíse?" 12. "Ní raibh. Tá a mártair ana-dealbh marí ní énigeanann ré aon phró abaire énigí anoirí. Iñ docha gur cuimín leat i." 13. "Iñ cuimín go maistí: bean beag canncapla doibh eadai; 'Muirfe na lachan' do ghlaothaimír uirtí. Bpríl ri na comhuriú fór ja bocáinín coir na h-abann?" 14. "Tá;

éiread an tig s'ón áit seo, tá mbeadh an lá ann.  
Ófreiceann tú an roilp anndraon tall?" 15. "Cím:  
rín é roilp na ceapróid, ír uisíte liom." 16. "'Sé, tá  
Éamonn gába ann fór." 17. "Cao é seo cuigainn ari  
an mbótarí? An capall é?" 18. "'Seo lá tár fear  
ari a mhui; 'ré Órlaín ó Dubhgáill é. Tá rí ag dul  
a bhailte ari marcairdeasct ari a capall mar iognáchtas leir."  
19. "Díal ír Muirfe óint, a Órlaín. Ír bheagd an  
tráchtóna é." 20. "Ír bheagd, go deimhn, buitheascar  
le Dia."

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé b'í ag riubal? Buail leir?  
Buail leir an mbeirt?

2. Céib' é Domhnall? Aoibh? Mícheál? Éamonn?  
Órlaín? i Muirfe?

3. Catáin a buail Domhnall le h-aod? O'fág Aoibh  
an baile? O'imreig Mícheál cún fáilpise?

4. Cao é an fáid (An fada) a b'í Aoibh i n-áimeipse?  
Mícheál na mairnealaic?

5. Cao é rúise beata Seagáin? Mícheál? Éamonn?  
Órlaín?

III. COMRÁDÓ: 1. Ófuit tú (Ófuisum, 7pl.) iu gá-  
rún? iu fear? iu máigírtír aoiur?

2. An raibair (raibar, 7pl.) juamh (an mbeirí tú i gcom-  
núide) iu gárrún? iu fear (7pl.)?

3. Cao é rúise beata beirí (tá, b'í) agat? agam?

4. Catáin a beirí tú (bír) iu fear? iu gárrún? 7pl.

IV. Díoclaontaí i n-éimífeasct: an capa dílip, an  
gába canncapraí, an abha doimhinn, an laoch bán, an  
ceapróca dorca.

V. GRAMMAR.—§§ 116, 119. (Fifth declension of  
nouns.)

Notice the use of buitheascar te Dia, 7pl., in phrases  
like "ír bheagd an lá é, buitheascar te Dia," "ír Láidir  
an buacaill é, Dia 'á beannaíodh" ("bail o Dia air").

## VI. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. Of the friend ; the white ducks. 2. In the dark forge ; to the young blacksmiths. 3. Over the broad river ; the friends. 4. Near the small forge ; the small rivers. 5. Of the strong blacksmiths.

B. 1. He is a priest. 2. He is a priest now. 3. Is John a sailor now ? 4. Is that a man on the road ? 5. Yes ; it is James Doyle. 6. Is he a good boy now ? 7. He was a blacksmith then. 8. Tadhg O'Brien will be a schoolmaster soon. 9. Is it not a fine day ? It is indeed.\* 10. Is not John a strong lad ? He is.\* 11. John is a very good boy. 12. This is a very wet day. 13. That is a very bare hill. 14. He is a very old man. 15. He is an old man now. 16. Tom was a poor lad fifteen years ago. 17. Are you a good girl to-day ? 18. Is not that a very high hill ?

C. 1. It was night-fall when we arrived in the city. 2. We met a man on the road but we did not recognise him. 3. Tadhg was a cross little man. 4. I went to America upwards of ten years ago ; many a change has taken place in the world since then. 5. James had a great liking for ships when he was a boy. He is a sailor now. 6. I was at home lately ; the old people are nearly all dead. 7. Good evening, James, how are you ? Is not the weather charming ? 8. Do you remember the old woman who used to live in the cottage near the forge. 9. I saw a man on horse-back, but I did not recognise him as the night was dark. 10. Is that Tom the smith talking to the young man near the forge ? 11. They were sitting round the fire. 12. Was Tom bringing the smith's horse back to the forge ? 13. Who is that tall girl among the women (who are) binding the barley ? That is Mary. 14. At a quarter to nine in the morning you will see all the boys hurrying to school. 15. Do you know that man standing near the forge ? I do, of course ; he was at

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\* See note above.

school with me. 16. He has been (= is) waiting for you since nightfall in the cottage near the white rock. 17. Put aside that book and come for a swim. 18. I noticed that he was tired and I told him to cease working.

## Ceacht a naoi i'r Fíche.

I. 1. Tá an caitc bán. Tá an páipéar bán. 2. Iр báine an caitc ná an páipéar. 3. Tá an borce ro triom. Tá an carúr ro triom. 4. Tá an carúr níos truiime ná an borce. 5. Iр éadtruiime an borce ná an carúr. 6. Iр géine an peian ro ná an peian úd. 7. Tá an rtól ro níos íre ná an rtól úd. 8. Iр luѓa an borce ppháir ná an borce aðmáro. 9. Iр mó an borce aðmáro ná an borce ppháir. 10. Iр fuidé an mairde ná an peann. 11. An meara Seagán ná Séamair? Ni meara. 12. Tá an leabhar iр mó ap an gcaitaoir. 13. Tá an leabhar iр luѓa ap an mboru. 14. 'Sé reo an rcoláipe iр doiridé ra piang. 15. Iр é riúd an clár iр leitne (leacáine) ra rcoit. 16. Iр é an leabhar uaistne an leabhar iр luѓa ap an mboru, act 'ré an leabhar iр truiime e. 17. Iр é an leabhar iр luѓa an leabhar iр truiime.

II. CEISTEANNA Í COMHRÁD: 1. An mó (luѓa, fuidé, giosra, báine, doiridé, caoile) an leabhar bán ná an leabhar deairg? An fhuinneog ná an doiar? An rcoit ná do tig-re? An borce aðmáro ná an borce ppháir? An trílat ná an peann? An rtól ná an caitaoir?

2. Cé aca iр mó (luѓa) mire nō turfa? Turfa nō eirean?

3. Cé h-é an rcoláipe iр fearr (doiridé, caoile) ra piang?

4. Cioca te rna rcoláipib (leabhrainb, 7rl.), iр mó (iр fearr)?

III. GRAMMAR.—Adjectives have three degrees of comparison—the positive, the comparative and the superlative.

The positive is the simple form of the adjective, as *bán*, *geal*.

*The comparative and superlative have the same form as the genitive singular feminine of the adjective.*

The comparative is always preceded by some part of the verb *is*, and is in almost every case followed by *ná* (*than*). If a verb occurs in the second portion of the sentence use *ná mar*.

*Is gíle an ghráin ná an gsealacl. The sun is brighter than the moon. Is báine an caile ná an páipéar. The chalk is whiter than the paper. Tá ré níor láidre aonair ná mar bí ré muamh. He is stronger now than ever he was.*

Whenever the verb *tá* (or other verb, except *is*) is used in a comparative sentence, the comparative is preceded by *níor* (= *ní* a thing, and the verb *is*), except when the time is completely past. (See next lesson.)

*Tá an carúr níor truiime ná an boircá. The hammer is heavier than the box.*

When translating an English adjective in the superlative degree we throw the sentence into a *relative* form; thus, *the tallest man* is translated *an fear is aonair* [the man (who) is tallest]; the heaviest book, *an leabhar is truiime* [the book (which) is heaviest.] *This is the smallest boy in the school.* *Is é reo an buachaill is luighe rachair.* [This is the boy (who) is smallest in the school.]

#### IV. Translate into Irish :—

1. I am bigger than you.
2. Is not John taller than James ? Yes.
3. They are stronger than we.
4. This is the lightest box.
5. The biggest man has the smallest

boat. 6. Which of these trees is the higher ? The one near the road. 7. Have you the best pen ? No. 8. He is the oldest boy in the school. 9. Is this hammer heavier than that one ? 10. The field of wheat is smaller than the field of barley. 11. Put the best pens into the smallest boxes. 12. The biggest book is the lightest. 13. The tall boy is the youngest in the school. 14. Give the lightest scythe to the weakest man.

## Ceáct a Deic i fíche.

I. 1. "An 'mó dearbhátaír aghat, a Órlain," aifreann Táobh. 2. "Níl acht aon dearbhátaír amháin agam." 3. "An óige é ná turfa?" 4. "Ní h-óige, i fíne é ná mire de thá bhuiléadair, acht níl ré comh láidir leiom achoir." 5. Níl ré comh láidirí é i bi ré bhuiléadair ó foin. 6. Bi ré ní ba láidriú ná mire an uair fín. 7. Do b' é an buachaill ba láidriú ra gcoit é. 8. Bhuiléadó bheoite é é i bi ré na luigé ar feadh mí (míora) é nuair t' éirítear ré ariú bi ré go h-ana-lag ar fad. 9. Tá ré ag dul i bhealadh ó foin, acht i fíne láidre fóir é ná mar bi ré fap ar támis an bheoiteacht air.

II. ceistéanna: 1. An óige (fíne, láidre, láidge) Órlain ná a dearbhátaír?

2. Arb' óige (láidre, fíl.), Órlain ná a dearbhátaír bhuiléadair ó foin?

3. An láidriú (fíl.) dearbhátaír Órlain ná mar bi ré bhuiléadair ó foin?

4. Cioca de'n beirt ba láidriú bhuiléadair ó foin? Cé aca i fíne láidriú achoir? Cao 'na taoibh?

5. Cérb' é an buachaill ba láidriú ra gcoit?

6. Cé an fad (An fada) a bi dearbhátaír Órlain na luigé? ó bi ré bheoite? Conur tá ré achoir?

III. comhrádó: 1. Órlain tú (fíl.) comh láidir (h-árt, h-aorta, mait, lag, h-ós) liom-ra (le Seagán)?

2. Rabair (fíl.) comh láidirí (fíl.) bhuiléadair ó foin é i tá tú achoir?

3. Rabair níor láithe (rime, fearamhla feoír láige, 7rl.) (7rl.) ná mire (7rl.) bliadain ó foin?

4. Rabair (7rl.) níor láithe (7rl.) bliadain ó foin ná mar atá tú aonair?

**IV.** *Dioclaontaí i n-éinfeacht: An comhla leathan; an eocairí érom; an comhra doimhinn; an éataoir níos amaitil.*

**V. GRAMMAR.**—§ 146, 148 (third and fourth declension of adjectives). § 333. Past tense of *is*.

The comparison of equality is formed by putting “com” before the adjective and “te” (or teir before the article) after it. If a *verb* occurs in the second portion of the sentence “agur” must be used instead of “te.”

Tá Seagán com láidir le Séamair. *John is as strong as James.* Níl ré com láidir liom-ra. *He is not as strong as I (am).* Tá Diarmuid com láidir agur bí ré riám. *Dermot is as strong as ever he was.*

In the comparison of superiority if the time of the comparison be *completely past*, ní ba is used instead of níor, but if the *present* time is not completely excluded níor may be used.

I *dóis* liom go raibh ré níor (ní ba) láithe ná Seagán. *I think (present) that he was stronger than John.*

Ba *dóis* liom go raibh ré ní ba láithe ná Seagán. *I thought (past) that he was stronger than John.*

Instead of the above we may also use: *is dóis* (ba *dóis*) liom gur láithe é ná Seagán. *I think (thought) that he was stronger than John.*

In a superlative sentence ba is used instead of *is* if the time is *past*; and baó if there is a *condition* expressed:

Tó b' é Seán an fear ba táor òr an domaé inoé.  
*John was the strongest man at the fair on yesterday.*

#### VII. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. He was taller than his brother. 2. Were you stronger than you are now ? 3. I am as strong as ever I was. 4. He was the best man in the parish. 5. The tallest men were in front. 6. They are not as rich as they were five years ago. 7. We were better then than we are now. 8. Was he not the tallest boy in the school ? 9. James is not as strong as John. 10. They are stronger than they will be in ten years.

B. 1. She became ill and was in bed for two months. 2. He is neither better nor worse than I. 3. We asked him for the best meal in the shop. 4. I want four shillings' worth of the best sweets. 5. He will return in ten minutes or so, and tell us what he saw. 6. We used to read the best books in the library. 7. He was ill lately, but he is getting better now. 8. He will soon be as strong as ever he was. 9. The road is longer than the path which goes straight up (against) the hill. 10. Are you generally up early on Saturday morning ? 11. He said he had the best dog. 12. When he came (= used to come) to the country on a visit he used to be afraid of the cows. 13. Were you glad when you got the best book ? 14. We are standing on the top of the highest mountain in the country. 15. They were putting the largest nets into the fishing-boats. 16. How many legs has a bee ? I do not know, but I think it has six. 17. I shall ask John where he put the smallest books. 18. I owe James O'Brien twelve pounds, as I bought a cow from him, and did not pay for it.

#### Ceáct a h-Áon Déas i'r Fíče.

I. 1. Is thíos liom gur báine an chailc ná an páipéar.  
 2. Téiríum gur truime an carún ná an borga.  
 3. Téir(eann) ré nád truime an borga ná an carún.

4. If thíos liom gúrlab é an leabhar teairg an leabhar if mó ari an mboru. 5. An thíos leat gúrlab é reo an leabhar if truime? 6. Deir(eann) ré nád é an leabhar if truime é. 7. Measraír gúrl báine an caile ná an páipéar. 8. Duibhارت gúrl truime an carúr ná an borga. 9. Duibhارت ré nád truime an borga ná an carúr. 10. Measraír gúrl' é an leabhar teairg an leabhar ba mó ari an mboru. 11. Aír measraír gúrl' é riúd an leabhar ba truime? 12. Duibhارت ré nárl' é an leabhar ba truime é. 13. Dá mbaoth mó an leabhar uaitne ná an leabhar goirm, cé aca glacfa? 14. Dá mb' fearrí an leabhar goirm ná an leabhar eile, cé aca glacfa? 15. Dá mb' é an leabhar teairg an leabhar baóth mó, an nglacfa é? 16. Dá mb' é an leabhar teairg an leabhar a b'fearrí an nglacfa Seagán é?

**II. CEISTEANNA I COMHRAÓ:** 1. An thíos leat gúrl catáloir (rtól, falla, boru, borga, carpín, leabhar, páipéar) i (é) reo?

2. An ndeir(eann) tā (gpl.) gúrlab é (i) reo an rtól ari (an leabhar uaitne, an caile bán, an catáloir if aoirte?)?

3. Aír measraír gúrl mó (luig, giorra, báine, caoile, gúrl' fuidhe, aoirte) an leabhar bán ná an leabhar teairg? an fuinneog ná an doirlag? an rcoil ná do thíos-re? an borga aðmaid ná an borga prialír? an trílat ná an peann? an rtól ná an catáloir?

4. An noublair gúrl' é (i) reo an leabhar (fuinneog doirlag, hata, peann) ba mó (luig, giorra, caoile, a b'fearrí, aoirte, fuidhe (fia))?

## II. GRAMMAR.—§ 342, itim :—

*The verb if in dependent sentences.*

**Present tense.**—The forms of *if* used in dependent sentences (e.g., sentences introduced by such phrases as *I say (that), I know (that), I think (that), &c.,*) are gúrlab and gúrl, when the dependent sentence is affirmative, and

náé or náé when it is negative. **Siúlabh** is used before é, í, iao, amhlaidh; **Siúl** in other cases.

Ír é seo an peap. This is the man.

Seoimhí **Siúlabh** é seo an peap. I say that this is the man.

Ír eataim i rin. That is a chair.

An tsoig leat **Siúl** eataim i rin? Do you think (that) that is a chair.

Ír é Seagán an doctúir. John is the doctor.

Seoimhí **ré** náé é Seagán an doctúir. He says (that) John is not the doctor.

	Affirmative	Negative
<i>Past tense</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Siúlb} \\ \text{Siúl} \end{array} \right.$	nárb (before vowels).
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{so mb'} \\ \text{so mbad} \end{array} \right.$	nári (,, consonants).
		náé mb' (vowels):
		náé mbad (consonants).
<i>Conditional</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Siúlb} \\ \text{Siúl} \end{array} \right.$	or
		nárb (vowels).
		nári (consonants).

Tuigairt **ré** **Siúlb** é an capall doob' feapri ari an aonad é. He said that it was the best horse at the fair.

Mearfar **Siúl** mó turá ná Seagán bliadain ó foin. I thought you were bigger than John a year ago.

#### IV. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. He eats ; they ate. 2. Shall we eat ? Are they eating ? 3. You would eat ; they will eat. 4. (People) will eat ; we ate.

B. 1. I think (that) this is the best chair. 2. He says it is a cow. 3. They thought that that was the biggest book. 4. I asked him if he was the master. 5. If

this is the best book, shall I give it to him? 6. If this were the best book, would you give it to him? 7. He says it is John O'Leary. 8. Ask him if (=whether) it is wheat. 9. They said the smallest box was the heaviest. 10. We asked them if that was the best book in the library. 11. She said it was James's dog. 12. Did you say that James is the boy who is sitting on the stool? 13. She says the biggest book is on the chair. 14. He says the book on the chair is the biggest. 15. Did you say that James was the strongest boy in the school? 16. They asked us if he was the man. 17. Tell him that that is James. 18. Did you think that John was taller than James?

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## Ceacht a Dó Déas iñ Fíche.

- I. 1. Tá an lion tigé 'na riurðe éun buirða i gceoirí an bheicfeárta. 2. "Ain mait leat mórlán riuciúre id éuro té, a dírt?" Arra bean an tigé leir an mac iñ ríne. 3. "Iñ mait, go deimín, a máctaír, iñ mórlán bainne leir." 4. "Cioca b'fearr leat, a Míciú, feoil nō uibé?" Arra ipe te n-a fear. 5. "B'fearr liom feoil, acht táim gan beit ari foighnamh inóiu, iñ iñ doisí liom gup fearr dom na h-uibé." 6. "Ni mait liom an bainne reo," arra Nolla Úeag, "b'fearr liom té ná bainne." 7. "Ni mait duit an iomad té, a éuro," arra 'n máctaír, "tós é rín anoir iñ b'férdiri go bfaighfa bhaon té annraí." 8. "Ari éualaír," arra fear an tigé, "go bfuil Ógian Ó Donnacada ag fágaint an baile ariú?" 9. "Ni oír éuala; an go baile atá Cliaí atá ré ag dul?" 10. "Ni h-ead, acht go Copcais." 11. "Iñ doicá gup dé Satairn reo éuigainn a bérí ré ag imteach." 12. "Ni h-ead acht reacátmáin ó inóiu." 13. "Ni riú ód imteach, acht iñ doicá gup riú leir é." 14. "Iñ ait an duine é. Iñ cuimín liom gup bliathain iñ lá inóiu a éuair ré go baile atá Cliaí, acht ní oír fán ré i bprao ann." 15. "Iñ doicá go mbeirí an fceal

ceadna aige do'n turas ro." 16. "Is iosa é, do néar dealltarim aet go teilimin fén, is cuma liom é."

**II. CEISTEANNA:** 1. Cé leir guri maitruipe? bainne? feoir? té? Cé tá ag fágairt an baile? 'na ruridé éun buirte?

2. Catan a nágaíodh Órlai go Corcais? a chuaróré go baile Átha Cliath?

3. An maitl le Nóra bainne? An maitl léi té? An maitl ói iao?

**III. COMHRAÓ:** 1. An maitl leat (liom, leir, gur.) té (ruipe, bainne, milreáin, ubla, óráirtí, mil, gur.)?

2. An maitl duit (dom, gur.) té (ruipe, bainne, gur.)?

3. Cioea b'feadar leat (gur., duit, gur.) té nó bainne? milreáin nó mil? im nó cárte? ubla nó rilini? ríonáin nó ruig-talman? arán cnuisceasta nó arán coimse?

4. Ar le peann nó le cipín a ríonáin tú? a lapann tú an coinneal? An ari an mbóir atá an peanr? An agat atá an leabhar? An leabhar atá agat?

**IV. GRAMMAR.**—In Irish the beginning of a sentence is the place of greatest prominence, and it is usually occupied by the verb. When, however, any idea other than that contained in the verb is to be emphasised, it is placed in the beginning of the sentence immediately after the unemphatic verb *is* (used *impersonally*), and the remainder of the sentence is put into the relative form.

We went to Derry yesterday. Is inoé a chuaðamair go Doire.

We went to *Derry* yesterday Is go Doire a chuaðamair inoé.

It is *at the door*. It is at the door it is. *Ír aig an doirí ar atá ré.*

Is it *he (who)* has the book? *An aige ará an leabhar?*  
Some idiomatic expressions:—

*I like, I prefer, It is good for, It is worth, "care."*

*Ír mait le Seán té, ach ír fearr liom bainne.* John likes tea, but I prefer milk. (*Lit.* Is good *with* John tea, but is *better* with me milk). *An mait leat fion?* *Ní mait.* Do you like wine? I do not. *Ír fearr liom bainne ná té.* I prefer milk *to* tea.

*Ní mait leat bainne, ach ír mait óuit é.* You do not like milk, but it is *good for you*. *Ír mait le Nora té, ach ní mait thí é.* Nora likes tea, but it is not good for her. *Ír fearr óom é.* It is better *for me*. *Cioca u'fearr óuit bainne nó fion?* Which is better for you, *milk* or *wine*? *Seir(eann) Aibhí gur mait leir mórán riucra.* Art says that he likes much sugar.

*Ír fiú le Bhríain tú go Cork.* Brian *thinks it worth while to go to Cork.* *Ní fiú do tú ann.* *It is not worth his while to go there.* *Aibhí fiú thí tú cun an aonair?* Was it worth your while to go to the fair?

*Ír cuma liom.* I don't care; I think it *no concern of mine.*

*Ír cuma óom.* It is *no concern of mine.*

In the above and similar idiomatic expressions the preposition "*te*" conveys the *person's own ideas* or feelings, whether these are in accordance with fact or not. The English verb "*think*" is not translated *when a verbal noun follows.*

ní fiú púnt é. It is not worth a pound. Is dóis  
túom (tílum) gur fiú púnt é. I think it is worth a  
pound.

This day week (future) : *reachtain ó inoim*.

This day week (past) : *reachtain is lá inoim*.

This day twelve months (future) : *bliadhain ó inoim*.

This day twelve months (past) : *bliadhain is lá inoim*.

This day month (future) : *mí ó inoim*.

This day month (past) : *mí is lá inoim*.

§ 342. *Beir-im*, I carry, I bear ; *beir-im ar*, I catch:

*Beir ar an gceapall.* Catch the horse.

*Beireann ré ar an bhean.* He catches the man.

*Rug ré oifm.* He caught me.

*Rug an fear ar láim oifm.* The man caught  
me by the hand.

#### V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. I like milk. 2. I don't like cheese. 3. I prefer butter. 4. He said he preferred tea to milk. 5. We do not like cherries. 6. Tea is not good for her. 7. Do you prefer apples to oranges ? 8. Perhaps he was there. 9. Sweets are bad for little girls. 10. It is not worth your while. 11. Did he not think it worth his while ? 12. Is it you who are speaking ? 13. Did he go to Cork ? 14. I do not like eggs. 15. Did you go *in the train* ? 16. I did not think it worth my while. 17. It was James who did it. 18. Probably. 19. He catches the horse. 20. Will you bear ? 21. We caught him by the hand. 22. He was born this day twelvemonths. 23. They would catch him. 24. When were you born ?

B. 1. We all sat down to table. 2. She asked me if I preferred the black horse to the white one 3. I don't think it is worth my while to go to Dublin till this day week. 4. Shall we go to Cork or to Waterford ? I

don't care which. 5. They came here this day fortnight. 6. He said he preferred to remain at home as he was indisposed. 7. I shall probably go to Limerick this day fortnight. 8. Did you not think it worth your while to wait for me ? 9. He said he liked oranges but they were injurious to him. 10. We came here this day week ; we shall go away this day fortnight. 11. When he came in at ten o'clock I asked him why he was late. 12. They were putting that large table in the middle of the room when I entered. 13. Is it with reaping hooks the women down yonder are cutting the barley ? 14. Come on home : it is not worth our while to stay any longer. 15. We heard there was a cave at the summit of the hill, and off we set to look at it. 16. They preferred to remain in the house as they noticed a dark cloud crossing (= going across) the sky.

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## Seacht a Trí Dées is Féice.

I. 1: Bítear feanduine a bheirt mac ag riubal an bóthar, a. Bítear aca. 2: Do buail tríúr feap leo. 3. "Nád gheannmhar an rceal é," arpa duine aca, "iad ro a bheit ag coirfeadct a bheirt lártoip aca." 4. Nuair a chualairí fír an aghaidh an chinnit seo, buailtear duine de rna feapraitbhs óga le n-a atáirg dul i n-áiltíde ari thuin an aghaidh ; a bheirt no tríúr eile leo (umpa). 5: I gclonn tamaill eile buail bheirt no tríúr eile leo (umpa). 6. "Nád teap an fuid é," arpa duine aca, "do'n fean-buaileall seo bheit ag marcaigeadct ari a foscraist aon truaig a bheit aige d'a bheirt mac." 7. Ni tairce chualairí an feanduine an méid rin na cùirli(n)g ré de'n aghaidh a chuir ré iacall (o'fiacailb) ari a bheit mac dul ari marcaigeadct 'na ionad. 8. Ni òdeasgadh ari bheirt marí seo, nuair a capaist feap oíche. 9. "Is mór an náipe thíb," arpa eirean, "buri n-aatáirg docht a bheit ag coirfeadct marí rin a e caitte, epionna. Ba chóir thíb é (do) chur ari an aghaidh." 10. Nuair a chualairí na mic

an éainnt rím, duibhriodar le n-a n-áitair teast 1 n-áitirde 1 n-éinfeadet leo; 7 do táinig. 11. Saor a phais uain aca ari thóráin de'n mbótar a óurí tioibh, buail ceatrasaí feap leo. Nuairí concasadar an truiúr 7 iad go léir ari marcarrídeasct 1 n-éinfeadet do pléar-cessadar ari gáilirde. 12. "Maire! feac ari rím mar obair," aipr iadóran, "an truiúr feap mór lárthí rím ari thuin ariail bíg fuaireas. Ba éora óidh an t-apal (a d')iomcár ari a nguaileann fén." 13. Áitiún! do léim an truiúr ríor láitheasct 7 éaireadadar an t-apal ari a nguaileann fén mar a duibhaint na ríri leo. 14. Aict níor éartan (éartnig) rím leir an apal 7 nuair a bhosدار ag dul tar éis tróicéad do bain ré ionnfaírt ari fén 7 do gunt ran abainn 7 do bádád é ran ari feadadar é (do) tappas amach.

**II. CEISTEANNA:**

1. Cé (nó cad) bí ari an mbótar?
2. mbun an ariail? ari an apal? ari gáilirde na bfeap?
3. Cé buail le feadairibh an ariail do'n\* céad uair?
4. Cad duibhaint an t-áitair? na ríri osa?
5. Cár bádád an t-apal? Conur?
6. Cad é marí fágáir daoiné iad ro?

**III. COMHRÁDÓ:**

1. An maist leat bheit ari rcoil? bheit ag imijit? amhrán do gábhail? dul féin' dtuait? ualaí (a d')iomcár?
2. Conur a taithníseann leat an rcoil? do thíg fén? leabhar rceálaítheacra?
3. An ceapt duit do cheachtanna (a d')foghlaim? fanaímant ó rcoil? dul ari long nead? na níos dhíuadair?
4. Cad ír ceapt duit a déanam ari marón? tar éir éirgeá? ari rcoil? tar éir do dinnéir? um érachtóna? ran (irt) oíde?

**IV. GRAMMAR.—Personal numerals, page 23; § 315.  
§§ 480, 481. § 342. Téigim.**

\* *v* is silent in this and similar phrases.

The *infinitive* of an English intransitive verb is translated by the *simple verbal noun*: *Óubairt ré le n-a aṭairiout i n-áirte ar muiin an aṭair.* *He told his father to go up on the ass's back.* *Óubairdai le n-a n-aṭairi teac̄t.* *They told their father to come.*

The *infinitive* of a transitive verb (no purpose implied) is translated by the *verbal noun preceded by the preposition oo (or a)*. The *oo* (or *a*) is often omitted before or after a vowel. *Note the order of the words.* *Ba cōirn vīb é (oo) cūr ar an aṭair.* *You ought to put him on the ass.* *Ba cōra òdib an t-aṭair v'iomc̄ar.\** *It would be fitter for them to carry the ass.* *Níor fēadair e (oo) tārras amac̄.* *They could not draw him out.* *Óubairt ré liom an capall a cēannac̄.* *He told me to buy the horse.*

The negative before the verbal noun is expressed by *gán:* *óubairt leir gán teac̄t,* *I told him not to come;* *óubairt ré liom gán e (oo) ðeanaim,* *he told me not to do it.*

The verbal noun is frequently used in Irish in positions in which a "that" clause is used in English: "Ir mór an náire vīb buri n-aṭair bocht a ñeit ag coiriðeac̄t mar rín." *It is a most disgraceful thing on your part that your poor father is going on foot.* *Ní maic̄ liom iao ro 'neit linn.* *I do not like that these (persons) should be with us.*

#### Idiomatic phrases:—

*Óuail ré liom (umam).* *He met me.*

*Óuail ré leir an ńpeair.* *He met the man.*

*Óuail an ńpeair leir (uime).* *The man met him.*

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\* When the verbal noun begins with a vowel or *f*, *a* is frequently inserted and the *v* aspirated in the spoken language: *an t-aṭair a v'iomc̄ar.* Compare foot-note page 20.

**Cárao an peap aip (teir).** He met the man.

**Cuip iacall (o'fiaċaib) aip.** Compel (oblige) him.

**Cuip re iacall opm e (oo) tēanam.** He made me do it.

**Ni pailb (o')uain aca aip a (=its) tuilleadh oo pao**  
They had not an opportunity to say *any more*.

V. Translate into Irish :—

- A. 1. He told me to come. 2. I do not like to be here. 3. I told him to put the book in his bag. 4. I was told to shut the door. 5. I told the boy not to open the windows. 6. Did you tell the woman to sweep the kitohen ? 7. I could not break it. 8. Could he not drive the horse ? 9. They made us cut the oats. 10. Tell the miller to grind the wheat. 11. I promised to tell him the story. 12. They told us not to read that book. 13. I could not finish it. 14. Will he make us put the boat in the house ? 15. I do not like to begin work. 16. They had not time to say much. 17. Will you be able to plough the field to-morrow ? 18. Tell the boatmen not to hoist the sail. 19. We go ; they shall go. 20. (People) went ; let us go. 21. May you go safely ! would you go ? 22. They are going ; he used to go. 23. She goes ; I shall go.

Six men ; the six men ; seven boys ; nine women ; the three schoolmasters ; twelve priests ; the four friends ; the two blacksmiths ; seven boatmen ; the five millers ; eight young girls ; ten strong fishermen.

- B. 1. No sooner did he see us than he ran home as fast as he could. 2. They made us go into the boat and row to the cave in the island. 3. It is strange that you are sitting here in the house, whilst the weather is so fine. 4. We ought to have compassion for the poor. 5. We had not gone far when we met three men. 6. We saw him crossing the bridge riding on an ass. 7. One of the men told them they ought to be ashamed (of themselves), but they burst out laughing. 8. I had not time

to read much as I went to bed early. 9. He told us that the ship had left before he could reach the city. 10. He told his son to harness the horse and bring the wheat to the barn. 11. I made them plough the field before they came home to dinner. 12. He asked me if I could give him the book. 13. He likes to go into the school and question the little boys. 14. The old man would (= used to) make me fill his pipe with tobacco and light it for him. 15. When the wind rose they became afraid and told the boatmen to lower the sail. 16. I do not know whether that is a blackbird or not; I cannot see it well. 17. If you see John, ask him not to come this evening. 18. If I had not seen him, I should not have been able to ask him how you were.

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## Ceaċċ A Ceatċaiji Dėas ir Ċiċe.

1. Tā Apit ir Domnall 'na gcomnunid i tisg āpro atā ap imell pājice an aonais. 2. Tā piad ahoir na rurid i n-aice na fuinneoge inf an reompa ir aoirde ja tisg, mar a bfuil jaðaric mait aca ap an aonac atā ap riubal tior fūta. 3. Tā piad ag feacaint ap a bfuil le fejcent. 4. "Cé h-ē an peap móri ran," appa Apit, "atā na fearam le h-air dojair tiġe an tāħbiex?" 5. "Cioca de rna peapai b' mōra," appa Domnall, "an ē an peap uo go bfuil an ċulaqt bneac ētais ap, nō an peap eile go bfuil an capall aige?" 6. "An peap go bfuil an capall aige?" 7. "Sin ē Tomar O Dubgaill o'n mbaile móri. Tā mac deapbpratap leir ag dul ap feoil linne." 8. "Cé h-ē rni? An ē an għajnejn go jaib a atċaiji bpeoite le vērdeanaige?" 9. "'Sé an duine cedona ē. Bior ag cainnt leir apu (atruġġad) indē 7 duħbiżx ré liom go jaib a atċaiji o baoġgal." 10. "Ir mait liom ran a ċlor; akt cé h-ē reo cugħann ap muix an ċapaill duuġ? Nac deap fuinte an t-dinmir idhe ē!" 11. "Nid naċċ iongħna! 7 għix leir an n'Dubħanac ē. 12. 'Sé

Mícheál Ó Dubáin atá aip a mhuin, an t-e gúr leir an tig bheag úd aip iméall an loéa. 13. Deirtear gúrab é an fear i farradhre dá bfuil ra cónnach e." 14. "An leir do thiol Tomáir Ó Súilleabáin a phair de buaibh aige, tamall o foin?" 15. "Is leir; acht fead! rin é fear na méaracán agus aca gnáthach. Ni fada go mbéid rrbriú agaínn." 16. "Ni feicim na tinncéipe." 17. Sin iad tall iad, acht níl móran aca ann." 18. "Ni dóig liom go bfuil oifreao capall aip an aonac in diu agus bí ann bliaodain is lá in diu." 19. "Níl, leir; acht marín rin fén tá curu mait aca ann."

**II. CEISTEANNA:** 1. Cé tá na comhuithe ra thíos aip? aip iméall an loéa? ra baile mó?

2. Cé h-e an fear go bfuil an capall duibh aige? an buachaill go phair a aitair bheoite? an fear gúr leir an thíos aip iméall an loéa? an duine go bfuil reata gárran na chimeall?

3. Cártaí Airt (Mícheál Ó Dubáin, Tomáir Ó Dubháin) 'na comhuithe?

**III. COMHÁDÓ:** 1. Cioca is mó (luighe, ríne, bígé, aonrae) an buachaill go bfuil an éalaí bán (duibh, gorm, donn, ghl., an hata bán, ghl., na píocais buirde. duibh) aip nó an buachaill go bfuil an leabhar dears (duibh, bán, is mó, ghl., aige; a láimh dear na píoca aige, ná fuil aon leabhar aige)?

2. Cé aca ro an buachaill is mó (ghle.)?

3. Cioca de rna buachaillibh seo Séamus Ó Briain, ghl.?

#### IV. GRAMMAR.—§ 342, TAGAIM.

**THE RELATIVE—Nominative and accusative:** *a, who, whom, which, that* (asp.), an fear a cím, the man whom I see; an fear a cionn mé, the man who sees me.

In the past tenses the particle *vo* may take the place

of a ; an fear do buailir, the man whom you struck ; an fear do bi annro, the man who was here.

Note an fear atá 'na fearam, the man *who is* standing ; an fear is fearr, the man *who is* best.

If there is any fear of ambiguity a construction similar to that used for the dative may be used for the accusative relative ; an fear a buaileann Seagán, the man *who strikes* John ; an fear go (a) mbuaileann Seagán é, the man *whom* John *strikes*.

[There is a special relative form of the verb, present and future tenses, ending in (e)ar; it is not now used in Munster.]

*Genitive* ; go, a\* (eclipsing) + possessive adjective. An buachaill go (a) páis a atair bheoite, the boy *whose father* was sick. Na fir gur (ar) violad a dtigte, the men *whose houses* were sold.

*Dative* ; go, a\* (eclipsing) + prepositional pronoun. An buachaill gur (ar) cuigear an leabhar do, the boy *to whom* I gave the book ; an bean gur (ar) léi an tis, the woman *who owns* the house.

The preposition *may* precede the relative, in which case a (eclipsing) must be used ; an fear ag a bfruit an capall, the man *who has* the horse. This is unusual at present (at least in conversation and in familiar style), except with i, te (= by) and tpe ; rin e an gniom le n-ar bhrúisir agus le n-ar millir mé (Seánna), that is the deed *by which* you crushed and vanquished me ; an áit 'na bfruit ré, the place *in which* he is.

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\* These become gur, ar (aspirating) before past tense, as usual 'na (nár) is also used, especially where any ambiguity might arise.



*Negative relative*: *ná*, *náċ*, for all cases.

*Compound relative*: *Δ* (*eclipsing*), *all that, that which, what*, for all cases. *Δ* *θfuit de θuaib aīse*, *all the cows that he has*; *Δ* *θfuit te peicrint*, *at all that (what) is to be seen*; *i θtaobh Δ* *θeimír Δ* *mo ḫon*, *for all that you did for me*.

After a superlative, or any word equivalent to a superlative, *o'λ* (= of all that) is used: *if é an peair if raiōbre o'λ θfuit Δ* *an aonac é*. *He is the richest man (of all who are) at the fair.*

**PERSONAL NAMES**—A surname preceded by any of the words *O* (*fem. Ni*), *Mac* (*fem. Nic*), is put in the *genitive case*. *Séamair O Θubgáill*, *Θubgáid Ni Θubgáill*. *Ni* and *Nic* cause aspiration.

In the genitive case *O* and *Mac* become *Ui* and *Mic* respectively, and cause aspiration: *leabhar Séamair Ui Θubgáill*.

A surname when not preceded by a Christian name takes the termination *-ac*, and is declined like *maireac* (§ 62); *an Θubgallaċ*, Mr. Doyle; *riopa an Θuanaiċ*, O'Brien's (shop).

#### V. Translate into Irish:—

- A. 1. The man who is here. 2. The man whom I see. 3. The men from whom you bought the horse. 4. The man who sees me. 5. The man to whom I sold the horse. 6. The men who have the horse. 7. The man who owns the houses. 8. The boys who are wearing white suits. 9. The girls to whom you gave the apples. 10. The man you struck. 11. The house you were asking the price of. 12. The young man who has his hands in his pockets. 13. The man who struck James. 14. The man whom James struck. 15. The

man whose house you sold. 16. The best boy that was in the school. 17. The biggest man I have ever seen. 18. The strangest thing I have ever heard. 19. He came ; I did not come. 20. They will come ; let them come ! 21. Come ! you would come. 23. He is coming ; shall I come ? 24. You come ; he used to come.

B. 1. Who is that man who is talking to your brother ? 2. He came into the room where I was. 3. There is a brother of his living in Dublin. 4. He said he was the oldest man he had ever seen. 5. Is that the man whose house is at the end of the street ? Yes. 6. The day before yesterday we went to the top of that hill, where we had a magnificent view of the harbour. 7. I met the man we were speaking to yesterday. 8. He does not think there are as many people here as there were last year. 9. I will buy all the oats you have. 10. The majority of the young men of the district were at the meeting. 11. Did you see all that was to be seen ? 12. Do you know the old man that owns the house ? No. 13. She asked her father to give the beggarman an alms. 14. Will you ask him if he knows where the man lives to whom I sold the horse yesterday ? 15. How did you get on in Dublin ? 16. Those girls in the white dresses are quite proud of their appearance. 17. We did all that was to be done, and then came home. 18. That is the queerest story I have ever heard. 19. That's all I have.

## Ceáct a Cúis Déas i'r Fíce.

I. 1. Tá ceáct lára treacótmáin ; γ τά τριήσεατ (lá) agur cùis lá ir trí fício rá mbliadain. 2. An mó ceáct i' tríseas agur a cùis ir trí fício ? 3. Tá a dò déas ir dà fício (datab), agur a h-aon d'fuis-leas. 4. Tá dà treacótmáin déas ir datab agur lá ra mbliadain mar pín. 5. Is a ceatramar bliadain

bionn lá rā mbeirír rā mbliadain. Tugtarí "bliadain bhris" ari bliaodain de'n trághar ro. 6. Siú iad reacét lá na reacánna: an Domhnach, an Luán, an Máirt, an Céadaon, an Daraí, an Aoine, an Satharn. 7. Deirimíod "ceacánna i gceáir na Céadaoine," "an cead Aoine de'n mí;" acht má'r ail linn a éirí i n-uit catáin do túit iud amach, deirimíod "de Domhnach, de Luán, de Máirt, de Céadaon, Dé' agus doin, de h-Aoine, de Sathairn;" mar reo, "cáinig ré anna ro de Máirt reo chuaid (gab) tóirainn,"\* "An mbeid tú anna ro de Sathairn reo chugainn." 8. Tá ceistre páisté no reacánri rā mbliadain; an t-Easpag, an Samhradh, an Fosgríar, an Seimheadh; tá trí mí inr gáidh reacánri aca, agus t'á bhris rín, tá t'á mí déag rā mbliadain: Eanair, Feabhra, Márta, Aibreán, Bealtaine, Meitheamh, Iúl, Luignaire, Meádon Fosgríar, Deireadh Fosgríar, Samáin, mí na Nollag. 9. Tá veic lá in píche inr na miopait reo: Aibreán, Meitheamh, Meádon Fosgríar, Samáin. 10. Nil acht oíche oíche lá in píche i bhfeabhrá, acht aonaidim i mbliadain bhris, nuair a bionn lá eile ann. 11. Tá aon lá déag in píche inr na miopait eile. 12. Anoir cùis le céile a h-oíche in píche, a veic in píche fé cealáir, a h-aon lá déag in píche fé reacét: an mór é rín? 13. Seo ceist eile: má tuilleann feap coirdín rā id, an 'mò' púnt a tuilleann ré rā mbliadain?

**II. CEISTEANNA:** 1. An mór lá i reacánna? i mí? i mbliadain? i mbliadain bhris?

2. Abairí reacét lá na reacánna: abairí na miopait na reacánri.

3. An mór lá i bhfeabhrá? Luignaire? Meitheamh? ghl

**III. COMHARÁDÓ:** 1: An mór a reacét agus a h-oíche? a veic agus a h-aon lá déag? a píche agus a veic in píche? Cúis a trí (a cuig, a trí lá déag, a reacét lá déag, ghl.) leir rín. An mór é anoir?

2: Bain a trí ó n-a veic, a trí lá déag ón-a píche, ghl. Á náoi ó n-a trí lá déag: an mór fáctar?

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\* nó dé mairt reo casáite (casáteamar).

3. A tří pē fiaclt, a tří téag pē oclt, ɿil., an mó r̄in? Méadouig a h-aon iř fiaclt pē naoi, ɿil.

4. An, mó fiaclt i ūtří iř tří fiaclt? An 'm̄d naoi i scéad ɿ a ceatclaij iř téag? An mó naidri atá a tří i ūtří téag? An mó d'fingileac, ɿil.?

5. Tří púint té ap̄ leat-čorónin an púint: an mó é r̄in? Fiaclt capall ap̄ fiaclt púint an ceann, ɿil.

#### IV. GRAMMAR.—§§ 167, 509 and § 342 (*ταθαιρ.*)

*A numeral adjective, whether ordinal or cardinal, when it consists of one word, goes before the noun.* Ceit̄le capaill, four horses; pē caoiliug, six sheep. An céad ɿuaclaiil, the first boy.

The words for 40, 60, 80, 200, 300, &c., also precede their nouns.

A numeral adjective, except those just mentioned, consisting of two or more words, takes its noun immediately after the *first part* of the numeral: Ceit̄le capaill téag, fourteen horses. Óa uan téag, twelve lambs. Óa ɿuin téag iř tří fiaclt, seventy-two cows.

The numerals in Irish being adjectives, cannot be used alone; hence we must either repeat the noun understood or use ceann (*pl. cinn*); An mó capall agat? Tá tří capaill agam or Tá tří cinn agam. How many horses have you? I have *three*.

The word agur is generally used with the large numbers ceao, mile; &c., and iř with the smaller ones. 129 miles, céao (mile) agur naoi mile fiaclt (or, iř fiaclt). 79 horses, naoi scapail téag iř tří fiaclt. 5,635 men, cūis mile (agur) pē céao (fear) agur cūis fiaclt téag ap̄ fiaclt.

*More than 400 years, tuilleadh (or uineir) agur ceit̄le*

céad bliain. About 80, horses cumceall te (or iñ) ceitíne picio capall.

V. Translate into Irish (write the numbers in full):—

A. 1. 237 horses. 2. 3,000 men. 3. 987 cows.  
 4. 2,372 sheep. 5. 60 soldiers. 6. 3,925 ships.  
 7. 2,001 years. 8. 367 days. 9. 586 weeks. 10. 4,000  
 years. 11. The 7th boy. 12. The 27th year. 13. The  
 105th day. 14. The 70th week. 15. The 21st minute.  
 16. The first man. 17. I gave; he does not give;  
 shall they give? People would give; he used bring;  
 we did not give.

B. 1. There are seven days in a week and fifty-two  
 weeks in a year. 2. How many months in five years?  
 Sixty. 3. Did you sell all the houses you had? 4. No,  
 I sold only fifteen of them. 5. What is the price of  
 twenty loaves at three pence each? Sixty pence.  
 6. How many shillings is that? Five. 7. John earns  
 thirty shillings a week. 8. Are these the lessons for  
 Monday? 9. We shall go to Belfast on Saturday next.  
 10. I saw the man you are speaking of last Tuesday.  
 11. Was the year 1900 a leap year? No. 12. The  
 man in the white suit was sitting in the room when I  
 entered. He rose and bowed. 13. It is said that he  
 is the best doctor in the place. 14. This is excellent  
 cloth. I bought it at Doyle's at five shillings a yard.  
 15. Who owns that book you have in your hand?  
 16. He became very angry when I told him I would not  
 sell him the horse. 17. How much a week does your  
 brother earn? 18. Is that all she told you?

## Ceáct a Sé Déas iñ Fíche.

Sleann Áluinn,

an 7ao lá D'Aibreán, 1906.

A Séamair, a capa,

As teacht fén dtuait dom do gheallar go  
 gcuirfeann leitir as tinnl oírt raoi i bprao. Iñ dóis

Liom guri mithe dom aonair mo gheallamaint do chomhionad.

Bionn ana-daimhí anufo agaínn. Óimíodh amuicín i ná páipiceannaibh é i mearc na gencoc ír na gcoillete i mhit an lae. Is maicí polláin an rúd é reacar beit i dtiág rcoile ag gábháil do cheactannaiibh ír do leabhráibh.

Ari maróin intiu go moé, énaíodhamairi go dtí mullaç chnuic síortha atá i n-áirí n-aice anufo. Do gábhámar an coingháir tuisí rna páipiceannaibh. Bí obair ari riubhal mór dtimcheall ari gádach taoibh thíos. Bí na gurírt u'da dtreabhadh é d'a dhruigheasadh é ríol u'da éurí ag na feirmeoiríibh go léir. Bí na ba u'da gscruthaibh ag na carlinibh i ná páipiceannaibh é na gárrúní i ná ghealgcáili u'da gscurí cun na rcoile bise guri gábhámar éairí. Bí gád éinne go gnóthaí acht rinn féin amáin, é ní deirim, ná guri b' amhlaidh b'fearr linn féin é. Nuair a bhaineadamair amach an bóthar mór, do conncamair tuiscaill é árcaisge imé é bainne u'da n-iomáin uirléti é bean 'gá tiomáint cun an mhaigseáid. Bí tuiscaill bheag eile na tíairí é ualaç mór móra uirléti é gárrún i mbun an aghair é ír é (do) Bí 'gá bualadh go tröm. Tamall na tíairí fán do buail a lán taoine eile linn—cuid aca ari mhaicaisgeaict é cuiro aca ag coirídeacáit é ualaç u'da iomáin ag gád éinne aca i gcoirí ari mhaigseáid.

Ba dear an rathairc é ó mullaç an chnuic—na páipiceanna glasa é bláthanna sílne cumhra ag fáil ionnta; na coillete é an duilleabhar úr ari na gceannaiibh; na h-éin ag cantair mór dtimcheall. Lá ana-bhéarás doibh ead é; Bí an ghrían ag taistneamh é gád aon rúd ari sílneacáit an domhain.

Anoir, nádach doibh leat guri feappi go mór an tuat ná an éatair mór?

Míre,

Agur mear mór agam oírt,

Tomás Ó Nualláin.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé rcpioibh an litirí seo? Cé-

Chuirge guri rcpisioth ré i? Cé b'í ag treachað? Ag cnuðað na mbó? Ag tuil ari rcoit?

2. Cao a b'í 'á t'céanamh ag na feirmeoiríb? Ag na carlinib? ARI na b'óitínb? Cao a b'í te feirfeint ó'n gcnoc?

**III. COMRÁDÓ:** 1. An òfuit tú (gpl.) ag curi an leabhair (na carice, an pháipréir, an bhorca, na caitaoiri-eac, na mbiorán, na bpeann) ari an uirláir nò ari an mboru? gpl.

2. Cé òfuit an leabhar (gpl.) 'á curi (cúri, scúri)?

3. Cé òfuitim (gpl.) ag curi an leabhair (gpl.)?

4. Òfuit tú (ré, gpl., an caitaoir, gpl.), i n-aice (le h-air) an bhuird (na mboru, gpl.)?

**IV. GRAMMAR.**—When a personal pronoun is the object of an infinitive mood in English (*no purpose implied*) we translate as follows:—

Ní cónir é do bhualað. } It is not right to strike  
Ní cónir a bhualað. } him.

An férdir leat iad		
do bhríreata?		Can you break them?
An férdir leat a		
mbhríreata?		

The personal pronouns governed by an English present participle are translated thus:—Tá ré vom ('sam, 'am) bhualað. He is striking me. Òfuit tú o'á ('á, 'á) mbhríreata? Are you breaking them? Òfuit ré o'á ('á, 'á) t'céanamh? Is he doing (making) it?

In conversation the short forms 'am, 'ad, 'á, 'á, 'á, 'á are generally used.

The English present participle *passive* is translated by the preposition *to* and a suitable possessive adjective before the verbal noun. Tá an riol o'á cur. The seed

is *being sown*. **Tá** na h-ártáigé bainne ó' a n-iomáin  
ári an tscrúcaíl. The milk vessels *are being carried* on  
the car. **Tá** na gairid ó' a tscréalaí as na feirmeoiríb.  
The fields are *being ploughed by* the farmers.

Here also the shorter forms given above are generally used in conversation.

When the verbal noun is preceded by the preposition **ári** and followed by **oo** it has the force of the perfect participle in English. **Ári** teacht aithíte óom. Having come home, I, &c. **Ári** tscréact i nÉirinn do bháis. Patrick having come into Erin.

If the preposition **as** be substituted for **ári** in the above the sense is entirely changed; thus:—**As** teacht aithíte óom. Whilst I was coming home, or When I was coming home. **As** túl fé'n tscrúait óom. When I was going to the country.

Instead of this latter construction the following is frequently found:—Óo bhríear mo còr **í** mé **as** túl aithíte. I broke my leg whilst I was going home. Óo buail an clois **í** é **as** teacht an doras iirteac. The clock struck just as he entered.

As stated in the Grammar the prepositional phrases given in § 609 (page 42) govern the noun after them in the *genitive case*. As the personal pronouns in Irish have not a genitive case the following construction is used when a pronoun is the object of such prepositional phrases in English:—Cuaidh ré 'na ndiaidh He went after them. Táimis ré im òidh. He came after me. Ói ré 'nár bhrócair. He was along with us. Tá ré te n-a còir. He is beside (near) him.

### § 342. Sábhaim, cloírim.

V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. He is striking me. 2. They are selling them.  
 3. Will you be giving it ? 4. The wheat is being winnowed. 5. The horse is being sold. 6. The house is being built. 7. They are driving it. 8. We were putting it (*m.*) into the barn. 9. The girls are being taught. 10. They are following us. 11. Opposite you. 12. For my sake. 13. Amongst us. 14. Against you. 15. Above them. 16. Near it (*f.*). 17. In spite of you. 18. According to it. 19. I shall take ; he heard. 20. They will hear ; we took. 21. They were going ; he would go (use *gáibh*). 22. I heard ; did you not hear ? 23. (People) would take ; (people) used to hear.

B. 1. Having entered the room he took off his hat and sat down. 2. It is time for you to learn your lessons. 3. We met a man carrying a sack of potatoes. 4. Did you take the short cut to the mill ? 5. Some of the men were walking and some driving. 6. We reached the sea at four o'clock in the morning. 7. The corn was being cut as we passed the field. 8. Tell him to hang the picture over it. 9. Did you enjoy yourselves in the country ? 10. The blacksmith was hammering the red hot iron as we passed by the forge. 11. Give me all the money you have. 12. The turf was being cut during the month. 13. He made me give her the apples. 14. Do you know the man in the grey coat standing at the street corner ? 15. At half past four on Monday morning the cattle were being driven to the fair. 16. You are right ; it is James who is carrying it. 17. I don't think the man with the white hat is as tall as you. 18. We saw the wheat being reaped, threshed and winnowed. 19. They set out for that hill with the wood on top (of it). 20. It is very lonely to live here compared with what it would be in the city. 21. Will they be working at the turf tomorrow ? 22. Don't be following us.

## Ceacht a Seacht Déas i'r Fíche.

I. 1. Nuair a bhí Seagáinín oét mbliana déanach d'aoir, nó mar sin, táig a fhean-acláir go dtí an ceapadh é, cún go bpréic(p)eadó ré a raibh inni. 2. Ní raibh ré i gceapadhain piarán去找 sírín é agus 'mód ceirt do chuir ré i dtaoibh na neite do chónaíodh ré. 3. "Féad é na builg mórta! Cao é cùige iao, a fhean-acláir?" "Cun na téine (do) férdeadó." 4. "Agur, cao is gábhaois i férdeadó gan ríad?" "Cun an teapa' mearaingeadh an méid is férdoiú é." 5. "Cao é cùige an teap mój?" "Cun an iapainn a théarlaingeadh é a bogaod." 6. "Féad ari an ngabha(inn) anoir: tá ré ag tarracs an iapainn amach ari an téine. 7. Féad marí atá ré ari laraod! Anoir tá ré 'á tábairt go dtí an inneoin cún é buailte (a buailte) é lúbaod (a lúbca) é círuí a déanamh de." 8. "Cao é cùige an roc atá ari an inneoin?" 9. "Féad ari an ngabha(inn) é círiú tú an úráid a baintíodh ré ari." "Ó, tuigim anoir é; deinneann ré úráid de cún an iapainn a lúbaod." 10. Mar reo fuair ré amach an úráid a baintear ari an uile ríod d'áraibh rí ceapadhain. 11. An céad uair eile a chuaidh ré ann, táig ré iapraict ari na builg a férdeadó, acht do teip air é déanamh. 12. Ba ghearr an moill air, ámácas, guri éiliúig leip na builg a férdeadó gan duaois. 13. Ari roin amach is beag lá ná taibhíodh ré rícatamh rí ceapadhain ag cainnítear leip an ngabha(inn) é ag fairsing air é ag cùrp círuí fé capall.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Raibh Seagáinín i gceapadhain piarán去找 sírín reo? Ari éiliúig leip na builg a férdeadó do'n céad iapraict? 'na thiaidh ran? An minic a bhoíodh ré rí ceapadhain?

2. Cao é cùige na builg? an teap? an t-oifidh? an inneoin? roc na h-inneona?

III. COMHRAÓ: 1. Cao é cùige peann (leabhar, ráipréar, truiscaill, muileann, díriúisead, rípeal, fuinneog, dorpar, tis, boíodh)?

2. Cao é an úráid a baintear aí capall (aral, buin, lachein, gábar, gádar, móin, cnuitneacht, coimse, eorpa)?

#### IV. GRAMMAR.—§ 342, Deipum.

When the English infinitive is transitive and also expresses *purpose* (*i.e.*, when “*in order to*” may be used with it) use either *cun* or *te* before the noun which is the object of the English infinitive, and *vo* or *a* before the verbal noun in Irish. *Cun* *may* take the noun after it in the genitive; *te* becomes *teip* before the article; *vo* *may* be omitted before or after a vowel.

Téinteapú úráid te *cun* an iapainn a lúbaid. It is used to bend the iron. Táinig ré *teip* an ুpeap a bualat. He came to strike the man. Táinig ré *cun* an ুcapaill a ceannac. He came to buy the horse.

Purpose may also be expressed, especially after a verb of motion, by *as* + *verbal noun*; táinig ré *as* ceannac an ুcapaill, he came to buy the horse.

With pronouns similar constructions are used, or the corresponding *possessive adjective* + *verbal noun* in a suitable case may be employed:

Táinig ré *cun* é bualat, táinig ré *cun* a bualitte (gen.). Táinig ré *te* é bualat, táinig ré *te n-a* bualat (dat.), or táinig ré 'gá ('á) bualat.

*Te* is rarely used in Munster to express *purpose*, being reserved for forming the so-called *gerund*: tá an tig te oíol, the house is *to be sold*; a riab te feicint, all that was *to be seen*.

*Cun* *go*, *in order that*, takes the *subjunctive present* or *past* according to the tense of the principal verb. The

*future* and *conditional* are frequently used instead of the present and past subjunctive respectively. *Tá ré as teacht cún go bprécioró* (*bprécioró*) *ré an áit.* *Táinig ré cún go bpríceastó* (*bpríceastó*) *ré an áit.*

#### V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. In order to plough. 2. In order to plough the field. 3. For the purpose of letting in the light. 4. In order to build the house. 5. In order to break the window. 6. In order that he might give him the book. 7. In order to light the fire. 8. In order that they may cut the turf. 9. In order to finish the book. 10. In order that we may tell you the story. 11. I said ; he would say. 12. They used to say. 13. Did he say ? 14. Did you say ? 15. They would not say. 16. Let us say. 17. Shall I say ? 18. She does not say.

B. 1. I brought him to the quay to show him the ships. 2. I told you that I bought the book in order to give it to her. 3. For what purpose did you bring that hammer ? 4. What is the use of an anvil ? 5. He did it to make you angry. 6. I tried to lift the stone, but failed. 7. There are few boys who could not do that. 8. We were watching him making the iron red hot in order to bend it. 9. Did you succeed in opening the door ? 10. What is paper used for ? 11. It is used to write on (it) and to make books (of it). 12. Did you never see it used for any other purpose ? 13. Yes, I saw shopkeepers use it to wrap cloth and other things in. 14. Is this book larger than that one ? 15. Yes, it is the largest book I see in the room. 16. Who was King of Ireland when the English first came ? 17. Tell him to give you the best meat he has. 18. I had rather play than work. 19. It is said that he earns more than twenty pounds a month. 20. You had better wait a short time. 21. I think he is afraid of the dog. 22. If I buy you a cap will you use it ? 23. What is the matter with you ? 24. I think that is the longest book I have ever read.

## Ceacht a h-Ocht Déas i n-Éireann.

Lior Árdo,

16. an 13aod lá, 1905.

A Sealgáin, a Cúra,

Táim tarp éir do leithe 'fágáil. Ní mifte dom a phád ná guri táinig rí gan aon coinne agam léi marí iŋ annamh tú ag cur fíreagála ag truall oípm gan a chuirleadh moille. Táim cún aitriúche 'déanamh oípm a noibrí, trád 'r go bhrúil ré ag báirtis agur nácl féidir liom dul amach.

Bíor i mbónphéar Séamaír Uí Ógáin in Índiu, ag féacáint ari na Daoineibh ḡiarr ag rabbált an félír. Seo marí a deintear é:

Daintear an féarí ari utáir. Annraon caittear e fágaint 'na fhrataibh go ceann cùpla lá, go dtí go mbionn ré feoirdte. Annraon tagann na fíri ariú agur croíteann riad é. Nuair a bionn ré croíte cùpla uair aca, caidír riad é iompordh agur cocáí beaga 'déanamh de agur e 'fágaint marí rín go ceann cùpla lá eile. Annraon tagtar agur leattar amach ariú e. Deintear cocáí de annraon agur fágatar marí rín e go ceann tamall.

Annraon tarrhaictear na cocáí cún a céile agur deintear cocáí maite mórá thioibh. Nuair a bionn an méid rín deanta fágatar an féarí marí rín go ceann coictiúise. Annraon tarrhaictear iptearach ran iotláinn é agur deintear aon coca amán de gáid uile feacht ná h-ocht t'úalaigibh. Caithtear ríon a cur ari gáid aon coca annraon, ríar a fágad an t-uircé ríor ann.

**II. CEISTEANNA:** 1. Cárí ríspiothar an leitirí reo? Cárí bfreaca Eoghan an féarí 'á rabbált? Cárí ndeintear na cocáí ari utáir? I gcuimhne an gheimhridh?

2. Cárí na éaloibh go ríab Eoghan ag ríspiothar na leithe(aic) ro? Cárí éinse go bfrágatar an féarí na fhrataibh? Tarrhaictear go dtí an iotláinn é? Gcuimhnear ríon ari?

3. Céití an a rcpioibh Eoghan an leitir seo? cnoittear an féar? Leatáir do'n tairn n-uaire é? Deintear cocáil beaga de?

III. COMHRAÓ: 1. Ófuit tú cun do bheicfeárta ó'ite? (teacht ari rcoil, dul ag náimhdeach, ag rnáim; do cealctanna (a ó') fóglum, ghl.?)

2. Ófuit tú (ghl.) tar éir do bheicfeáta ó'ite? (ghl.)

3. Ófuit an leatacháe ro leigte agat for (an ceart neártigte agat, an ceacht foighlumta agat, an rian cupra id' phoca agat, ghl.)?

4. An rcpioibh tar leitir le peann (mbaintear féar le corrán, mbuailear cnuitneach le plait, le carúr, ghl.).

5. Céití an caitíbhí tú (caitífeadh, ghl.) imteach? (dul abhaile, do cealctanna fóglum, ghl.)?

#### IV. GRAMMAR.—§ 342. FAS.

The English secondary tenses are translated by the verb *tá* followed by *tar éir* (*o'éir*) and the verbal noun. If the English verb has an object, this object must precede the verbal noun in Irish. The word after *tar éir* *may* be put in the genitive case. *Tu* rcpioibh *ré*. He wrote. *Tá* *ré* *tar éir* rcpioibh (*rcpioibh*). He has (just) written. *Tá* *ré* *tar éir* na fuinneoge 'bhriseadh. He has (just) broken the window. *Bí* *ré* *tar éir* an leitir a rcpioibh. He had (just) written the letter.

Instead of the preceding, the following construction is also commonly used:—*Tá* an leitir rcpioibh agam. I have written the letter. *Ófuit ré* deanta agat for? Have you done it yet? *Bí* an maide bhriste aige. He had broken the stick. *Beríodh* an litir criochnaingté

agam raoi a mbeir ò tú ullam. I shall have finished the letter before you are ready.

Notice that the English sentence "*The letter is written*" may have three meanings :

(1) It may simply state the *action* ; in this case the *autonomous* is to be used in Irish : *réanúctar an leitir*.

(2) It may describe the *action as in progress* (=the letter is being written) ; in this case use the construction explained in **Céad** XXXVI. : *tá an leitir á réanúctá*.

(3) It may denote the *state* in which the letter is (=the letter standeth written of older English, the letter has been written) ; in this case use the *verbal adjective* (past participle) in Irish : *tá an leitir réanúctá*.

Observe that the verbal adjective denotes *state* not *action*.

"*Going to*" or "*about to*" before an English infinitive is translated by using *cún* (or *á* *tí*) before the verbal noun in Irish. Táim *cún* leitri 'réanúctá' *cúgat*. I am about to write you a letter. Táim *cún* aithri 'déanam *opt*. I am going to imitate you.

The verb "*must*" is translated by (1) *ní fuitair do*, (2) *ír éigean do*, or (3) by the verb *caitim*. The future tense of *caitim* is usually employed ; but, whenever *habitual action* or *state* is implied the present tense is used.

<i>Ní fuitair do</i>	}	<i>Táil abhaile anoir. I must go home now.</i>
<i>Ír éigean do</i>		
<i>Caitfead (caitfir mé)</i>		

*Ír é ír gnáit gur le duadh a caittear é 'déanam*. It usually happens that it is with difficulty it *must be done*.

Níor b'fhlainn tú      |    é 'deanamh. He *had to\** (was  
 Dob'éigean tú      |    obliged to) do it.  
 Céart róe

## V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. I am going home. 2. Are you about to sell your house ? 3. They have just bought a large farm. 4. I have finished the letter. 5. I must go away immediately. 6. We had to give him the fishing rod. 7. When are you going to give me the book ? 8. The corn was cut with scythes. 9. The corn has been reaped for a fortnight. 10. The pot was filled. 11. The pot has been filled. 12. The pot was being filled. 13. When they had broken the window they ran away. 14. The money has been paid. 15. The money was being paid. 16. You must go. 17. You must be (= it is probable you are) tired. 18. I have read the book. 19. I shall get; he will not get. 20. Did they get ? Do (people) get ? 21. They used not find. 22. They got. 23. I do not get; does he find ? 24. Shall not we find ?

B. 1. He told me he had just received your letter. 2. May I go away ? 3. Have they solved that problem yet ? 4. The leaves were all withered when I saw the tree. 5. The iron was put in the water and left there for a fortnight. 6. I did not expect a letter from him so soon. 7. Let us lock the door lest some one should come while we are away. 8. When he had read the letter, he put it in his pocket and walked quickly away. 9. Are you imitating the writing that is before you ? 10. Let us go out for a walk as the evening is so fine. 11. She said he was the tallest man she had ever seen. 12. I am afraid we are later than you think. 13. Twenty times two hundred make four thousand. 14. Sit down ; you must be tired. 15. Did you hear that both houses are to be sold ? 16. They have to

\* This phrase is used for the *past tense* of "must."

work from seven o'clock in the morning till eleven at night. 17. I was born on the 30th March, 1890, so I am fifteen years old. 18. I did not expect you till this day fortnight. 19. That is the very thing I want. 20. He was walking along with his hands in his pockets. 21. He said he did not think it was so late. 22. This is the most beautiful place I have ever seen. 23. He is working better than he used. 24. We have known them for three years.

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## Cealct a Íaoi Déas i' fíche.

(Leitir Eoigain, ar leanamaint.)

I. D'á fhéabhar aige éisgairt na feirmeoirí ò, ní féidir an fhearr a thábhait i gceart, mara mbionn an airmír bheag, agus d'á thíomhaí i an airmír i' ead i' feadair a bionn an fhearr thíomhaí. Acht ní fheadar an gcuimheann tú ruinn rpéire i bhfeirmeoiríreacht agus a fhor agat cioca ar cheannais nò ra talamh a fachtar na prataí!

To b'ot liom a clor go bhfuil atáin Tomáir Uí Óibhláis tar éir báirr fágáil—beannacht Dé le n-a anam! i' mór an truaig Tomáir bocht aonair!

To bual Óonncaidh Ó Laoighaire liom an lá féideireach, an uair i' luighe b' coinne agam leir. B'í ré 'á nád go raibh ré cun m' nò do a thábhait coir na fairsingse tar éir filleadh a baile ò. Tug ré leabhar dom a b' aige 'á leigearm agus ana-bhuiltheas de 'na taoibh, mar i' beag leabhar atá le fágáil annro.

A leitir te gcanndraí níor cuireadh riath oírn agus tóir cuireadh cùpla lá ó foin. Bior ag báilcaerleacht trí rna páirceannaib (nuo i' mait liom a déanam, fé mar aonbhart leat ceana) nuair ead a círinn éisgáim acht an tarbh! Ní baoghal ná gur báilgeas liom cón tarraithe i' do b' im' coraib. Níor déinear aon gtaobh go raibh rílán polláin tar clarde uair. Ba éuma liom aonraian é, mara mbeadh go raibh leanbháin na gcomhúrran ag fheácaint oírn, agus magair fum.

Agur, go deimín, níor féadtar pén gan gáilirthe 'deanamh comh luat i bior tair cláróe, ar a lón ná páib aon fionn gáilirthe oírt an fáid a bhi an tairb im dhairb.

If d'fheá go bhfuil tú coprta ó'n leitiri fada iugain reo um an dtaca ro é ó cím go bhfuil an eisé tarlann, cuippeadh deirneadh leí gan a chumileadh 'iarrad. Beir ó rúil agam le freagra uait gan moill é ó á chuirce é, 'readh i fhearr é.

Míre, agus éion agam oírt,  
eo gán ó neill.

**II. CEISTEANNA:** Cao é an raigír aimriúire i fhearrí éin fírin a pháibailt i gceapt? Cao a bhi ag Dónncaidh 'a páid le h-Eoghan? Cao a chug ré ód? Cao a thein Eoghan nuair a chónaíc ré an tairb chuirge? nuair a bhi ré tar cláróe?

**III. COMHRÁDÓ:** 1. Rabair 'a páid go páib Séamair ag dul a baile (gur míleáid túinni fírad, go bhfuil an ceacht deacair, gur fearrí turra ná Seagán, gur cumas leat cé'ca)?

2. Cao atá agat (gur.) 'a páid?

3. Arb' ot (ionsgnád, ar mhaith, gur.) leat (gur.) a chloí go mbeir ó na laeteanta raoiúire ann rati i bhfad, gur turra (gur.) an buachaill i fhearrí ra náisi, gur fearrí liom Seagán ná turra (gur.).

#### IV. GRAMMAR.—§ 342. DEIMÍM

A *superlative adverb* is always placed before a relative clause in Irish. Bhuaile Dónncaidh liom an uair i fhearr bhi coinne agam leir. I met Denis when (= the hour that) I least expected him. Ná leabhair i fhearr go bhfuil eolair agam oírt. The books which I know best.

The English *adverb* “however” is translated into Irish by the preposition *do* (or *de*) followed by the possessive

adjective *a.* The English adjective or adverb which follows “*however*” must be translated by the corresponding *abstract noun*.

However good, <i>o'á</i> <i>peabhar.</i>	However long, <i>o'á fáid.</i>
However great, <i>o'á</i> <i>méir.</i>	However young, <i>o'á óige</i>
However high, <i>o'á</i> <i>soilse.</i>	However beautiful, <i>o'á</i> <i>aslinne.</i>

### The Adverb “The.”

The drier—the better.    *O'á thíime—'readh i fheadar.*  
 The sooner—the better.    *O'á tuisce—'readh i fheadar.*  
 The longer—the bolder.    *O'á fáid—'readh i fheadar.*

In such phrases the first of the English *adjectives* is translated by the *abstract noun* in Irish.

It has been stated in a previous lesson that the object of the verbal noun in Irish is put in the genitive case—e.g., *Tá ré ag túnadh an dorair.* *He is closing the door.* Whenever the object of the verbal noun is a *phrase* it cannot be put in the genitive case, but the possessive adjective *a* is placed before the verbal noun. (*Proleptic or anticipatory a.*)

*An férdir leat a innriunt uam cérb' é?* Can you tell me who it was? *Ní férdir liom a théanam amach cao t'ímteig air.* I cannot discover what happened to him. *Bí ré gá ('á) nád go raib a stáir bheoite.* He was saying that his father was sick.

Note: *A* *bí aige 'á leigheamh.* Which he was reading.  
*Cao tá agat 'á nád?* What are you saying?

## Idioms:—

Þuairí ré bár. He died.

Tá ré tár eir báir 'fósáil. He has just died.

Tá ré as fásáil báir. He is dying.

Níl aon leigearg agam aip. I cannot help it.

Ní {fíeadam } {san gáimhde. I cannot help laugh-  
{réitíp niom } ing.

## V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. However excellent ; however great ; however young ; the longer the better ; the smaller the bolder ; the younger the better. 2. I could not help laughing. 3. She could not help crying. 4. I made ; you will make. They would do. We did not make. They used make. Did you not make ?

B. 1. I was sorry to hear you were unwell. 2. I was not inclined to laugh when I saw what happened. 3. Did they tell you they were going to America ? 4. I am very grateful to you for the beautiful present you sent me. 5. He used go for a stroll early every morning. 6. Did you hear that her father died last night ? 7. He will come when he is least expected. 8. Are you going to spend a month at the sea-side this year ? 9. I am tired of this story. I do not take much interest in such a book. 10. The sooner you see him the better. 11. Wait here till I come back. 12. Would you be surprised to hear that he is still alive ? 13. I must go before it is dark. 14. Our house is ten feet higher than yours. 15. He stood there with his hands in his pockets waiting till I spoke. 16. As soon as we saw him we ran away. 17. I noticed that the child was ill. 18. He gave all he had to the poor. 19. I will not go unless you come with me. 20. However much attention he paid he learned nothing. 21. What is the matter with that man ? 22. Do you think I am afraid of you ? 23. They are doing their best to imitate you. 24. Do you know the man with the red hair ?

## Ceacht a Dá Fície.

I. Tá Cnoc Óireannntáin (nó, Cnoc Óireantáin, mar gCaochtáin na rgeantaoine air) i gContae Uí Dhúiné, i n-Íarbhair Chiarraide. Cnoc an-áird, 'rhead é. Níl acht aon chnoc amháin i n-Éirinn níor aoirtear ná é, 'ré rín Corrán Tuathail, an rílabh ír aoirtear de rna Cnuacáib Duibh, timcheall le naoi míle ari an dtaoibh tiar teaf de Cill Áirne. Ír dian go leor dmeasra-dóireacht go dtí mullaic Čnuic Óireannntáin acht ír fíú é an rathairc iongantach atá uairí, iní gáé áirid, roibh, riab, ó dearf, ó tuarid. Ní féidir dul rúar acht ari an gcliatán teaf, mar ír faille móra gheara na cliatáin eile. Níl acht timcheall ceathramhaí acra talúnáin i mullaic an Čnuic. Tá feair bog glas ag fáir airí ag caoirígs beaga luchtára ag inbhear airí. Ír annamh a bionn an mullaic gan rcamall airí mairi í an gaoth amharí ír coitceanta ann, ag bionn rí rín taip ó'n ńfaiinne ge tiair. Tá rgeantóirí ari an mullaic ag tobair ionnfiúar do bain le mainistíri a bhí ag Óireannntáin naomhá rao d' iní an áit fíordain uaisgnis reo.

Táimíodh ari an mullaic anoir ag tár rathairc agairí ari an ńfaiinne ge tiair ó tuarid ag riab, ag ó dearf. Ar ari n-aigaird ó tuarid tóiread níl le feircint acht an ńfaiinne ge coimhcheac. Ír truaigheas gan a tuilleadh long le feircint uirchi. Siúd ceann ag teacht a dtuarid. Ír dósca go ńfuil rí ag teacht anall ó Albain. Tá ceann eile ag dul riab. Ír mó i go móri ná an long eile. ńféidir go ńfuil rí ag dul anonn go h-Áimeilipe.

Siúd é cionn tuarid béal na Sionnainne an abhá ír mó ag rí a t'á ńfuil iní na trí líosgáctair. Siúd iad cionn Čnuic Chiarraide.

Ófeiceann tú na locha cionn teaf i measc na gencoc ag oileáin áilne ionnta? Siúd é Lóch Léin, an áit ír áilne i n-Éirinn, nó ńféidirí ra domhan uile. Siúd i teaf Dáig an Daingin ag pléibhte ari gáé taoibh di. Siúd i Catairí Saoráin ari an dtaoibh tall (laptall) di ag Cuan

an Dáingin aip an t-ádaobh i bhrur (lartbhr). Siúd é fáinn tiaip teap Cnoc an lolaí. Lartall de'n gencoc ran, tá ceann Dúna Móir, an áit is ria riap i n-Éirinn. Siúd é fáinn tiaip Dún an Óir, mar aip imír na Sasanais feall aip na Spáinneachaib i n-aimriú na Danphiochána eilir.

**II. CEISTEANNA:** 1. Cás buail Cnoc Úrleannadán? na Cnuadáca Tuba? Coimse Uí Óuibne? Coiméan Tuatáil? béal na Sionnainne? Loé Lein? An Dáingeán? Catanír Saibhín? Dún an Óir? Cnoc an lolaí?

2. Caoi tá aip mullaí an Chnuic? Caoi tá le feicfint riap? roip? ó thear? ó tuaró?

**III. COMHRÁÓ:** 1. Imteig ruar; riop, rall (anon), riap, roip, ó tuaró, ó thear.

2. Fan tuar, tioip, tall, i bhrur, tiaip, roip, tuaró, teap.

3. Tá aníop, anuáip, anall, aníap, anoir, aothuairí antheas.

4. Cás buail ré ag dul? Cás buail ré anoir? Cás buail ré (gírl.) ag teact?

#### IV. GRAMMAR.—§ 342. Cím.

##### *Up and Down.*

Tá ré ag dul ruar—*motion upwards from the place where the speaker is.*

Tá ré ag teact aníop—*motion up from below, to the place where the speaker is.*

Tá ré tuar—*rest above.*

Tá ré ag dul riop—*motion down from where the speaker is.*

Tá ré ag teact anuáip—*motion down from above to where the speaker is.*

Tá ré tioip—*rest below.*

*North, South, East, West.*

<i>Rest</i>	Tá ré aS vul	Tá ré aS teacht	<i>Prepositional use—east of, west of, north of, south of</i>
Coip, east	roip	anoip	Laptcoip de, ari an dtaoibh coip de.
Ciaip, west	riap	aniap	Laptciap de, ari an dtaoibh ciaip de.
Cuaidh, north.	ó cuaidh	aotcuaidh	Laptcuaidh de, ari an dtaoibh cuaidh de.
Cear, south	ó ñear	antheair	Laptcear de, ari an dtaoibh cear de.

Notice the *inversion* of words in the following:—

In the north-east, coip cuaidh.

From the north-west, aniap aotcuaidh.

From the south-east, anoip antheair.

<i>Rest</i>	Tá ré aS vul	Tá ré aS teacht	<i>Prepositional use—this side of, &amp;c.</i>
1 ñpur, this side	anonn	anall	Laptñpur de, ari an dtaoibh 1 ñpur de.
Cail, the other side, yonder	rall	anall	Laptcail de, ari an dtaoibh cail de.

Cuaidh ré anonn go h-Albain. He went over to Scotland.

Cáinig ré anall ó Albain. He came over from Scotland.

Tá ré ari an dtaoibh cail de'n ñfalla.\* He is at the other side of the wall.

\* Often tá ré dtaoibh cail 'n ñfalla.

V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. The ship is going west. 2. The boat is coming from the west. 3. He went west to Tralee. 4. He came west by the short cut. 5. They pulled up the boat. 6. They threw the ball down. 7. She came over from Scotland and remained (at this side). 8. They went over to Scotland and remained. 9. The north wind is cold. 10. The west wind is damp. 11. The wind is north-west. 12. Throw it up to me. 13. I will throw it down to you. 14. He went over to England. 15. Come over (west) to Dingle. 16. They pulled down the window. 17. He came from the north and went southwards. 18. I see ; he does not see ; we shall see ; would they not see ; she used to see ; they did not see ; we would see ; I did not see.

B. 1. There are high, steep cliffs on the north side of the mountain. 2. Dingle is a small town about thirty miles west of Tralee. 3. The bay is three miles beyond those mountains. 4. We saw the fishermen hauling the boat up on the strand. 5. The ship was being driven towards the south-east before the wind. 6. Those are the Reeks directly west. 7. The road leads in a south-westerly direction at this side of those hills, it then turns northwards through the pass and goes east beyond the hills. 8. The southerly breeze was stirring the foliage on the trees. 9. There was a cool spring at the far side of the white rock. 10. He can neither read nor write. 11. They will soon become rich men. 12. We tried several times, but always failed. 13. Do you think you will succeed ? 14. The less we want the happier we shall be. 15. We have just returned from the country. 16. He ran away lest you should see him. 17. You are playing whilst we are working. 18. I shall have finished the book before Easter. 19. The room was being swept when I entered. 20. Who is that lady dressed in blue ? 21. I could not help telling him so. 22. Although he comes to school every day, he learns nothing. 23. No man can do more. 24. He was here

yesterday. 25. Yesterday was very wet ; to-day is fine ; I hope to-morrow will be fine too. 26. He was here last year. 27. Do you expect to have a good crop of barley in that field this year ? 28. They were here last Sunday. 29. Was last Friday a fair day ? 30. They promised to come next Tuesday week



## VOCABULARIES.

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### CONTRACTIONS.

<i>a., adj.</i>	adjective	<i>id.</i>	the same
<i>acc.</i>	accusative	<i>m.</i>	masculine
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	<i>n.</i>	noun
<i>an.</i>	abstract noun	<i>nom.</i>	nominative
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	<i>npl.</i>	nominative plural
<i>dat.</i>	dative	<i>pl.</i>	plural
<i>e.g.</i>	for example	<i>prep.</i>	preposition
<i>f.</i>	feminine	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun
<i>fut.</i>	future	<i>q.v.</i>	which see
<i>gen.</i>	genitive	<i>v.</i>	verb
<i>gesf.</i>	genitive singular feminine	<i>vn.</i>	verbal noun



# VOCABULARIES TO VARIOUS LESSONS.

## I.

an, the.  
 ár̄o, high, tall.  
 báin, white.  
 beag, small, little.  
 boír̄o, \* a table.  
 boíca, a box.  
 cláir̄, a board.  
 deair̄, red.  
 dooir̄, a door.  
 duib̄, black.  
 fálta, { a wall.  
 balla, { a wall.  
 móir̄, big, large.  
 páipéad̄, paper.  
 peann, a pen.  
 r̄tól, a stool.  
 tá, am, art, is, are.

## II.

at, at.  
 aír̄ scoil, at school.  
 feam̄, a man.  
 inr̄ an, in the.  
 láidir̄, strong.  
 leir̄, also.  
 mál̄a, a bag.  
 óg, young.  
 reomhia, a room.

## III.

aðaile, home; used only after a verb of motion.  
 beijs-ím - - aír̄, I take hold of, I take, I catch.  
 bheicfeárt̄a, breakfast.  
 buail-ím, I strike.

buaile-ím aír̄, I knock at.  
 caip-ím, I put.  
 cein-ím, I do.  
 dinnéad̄, dinner.  
 osine, a person.  
 oíriúis-ím, I awake.  
 éiríos-ím, I rise.  
 fill-ím, I return.  
 go dtí, to, till, until.  
 go moch, early.  
 i, in.  
 imhl-ím, I play.  
 ié-ím, I eat.  
 maithín, morning.  
 aír̄ maróin, in the morning.  
 oróche, night.  
 riór̄, down.  
 scoil, a school.  
 aír̄ scoil, to or at school.  
 téig-ím, I go.  
 tigráchtóna, evening.  
 imdiú-ím, I go (away), set out.  
 leabhar̄, a book.

## IV.

aonuis-ím, I kindle.  
 amach, out.  
 amach aír̄, out of.  
 bainne, m., milk.  
 bean, f., a woman.  
 biúfán, m., a pin.  
 bó, f., a cow.  
 bheicfeárt̄a, m., breakfast.  
 cétain, when? interrogative only.  
 ciúin, f., a kitchen.  
 clois, m., a clock, a bell.  
 coicáin, m., a pot.

\* The "o" in this word is pronounced long—viz., ó. A *ríneasó* has not been written on it as it is long by position. See "Aids to Irish Pronunciation," § 73.

epró-áim, I milk.  
 dorá, m., a door.  
 dón-áim, I shut, I close.  
 é, it (referring to a masc. noun).  
 fúid-áim, I boil (*intrans.*).  
 fuinneog, f., a window.  
 ipteac, in.  
 ipteac int an, into the.  
 le, with.  
 lion-áim, I fill.  
 móin, f., turf.  
 opcl-áim, I open.  
 páipe, f., a (pasture) field  
 par, i bpao, before long.  
 Seagán, Seán, John.  
 rcaub-áim, I sweep.  
 tag-áim, I come.  
 teine, f., a fire.  
 tig, { m., a house.  
 teat, { m., a house.  
 teintean, m., a hearth.  
 tug-áim, I bring, I give.  
 uisce, m., water.  
 ullmhing-áim, I prepare.  
 upláin, § m., a floor.

## V.

airt, Art.  
 ag\* oul, going.  
 ag roglair, learning.†  
 ag peiteam le, waiting for.  
 ag léigear, reading.†  
 ag rcmlobaó, writing.†  
 anoir, now.  
 ardon, both.  
 arír, again.  
 sac, each.  
 sádar, m., a fox-hound ; a dog.  
 i n-éinfeáct le, along with.  
 lá, m., a day.  
 madraó, m., a dog.  
 pit-áim, I run.  
 anno, here.

## VI.

boire, § m., a table.  
 boire, m., a box.

caile, f., chalk.  
 caol, narrow.  
 cataoir, f., a chair.  
 cláir, m., a board.  
 fada, long.  
 falle, } m., a wall.  
 balla, }  
 pé, under. pé'n = pe an.  
 gearr, { short.  
 gearr, {  
 if, and  
 speal, low.  
 leatan, broad.  
 mála, m., a bag.  
 nd, nor.  
 ní, not.  
 óg, young.  
 scoil, f., a school.  
 ré, he, it.  
 sí, she, it.

## VII.

aingeas, m., money.  
 doth, m., Hugh.  
 son, any (aspirates)  
 app, { says.  
 appa, {  
 apt, m., Art.  
 buail-áim ipteac, vn. bualaó, I  
 go in.  
 cao, what?  
 cé, who?  
 di, to her.  
 do, to him.  
 geib-im, vn. raídat, I get.  
 iapp-áim, vn. iappaird, I ask  
 (*Note the construction with this*  
*verb.*)  
 man, as, because.  
 milreán, ‡ sweets.  
 na, pl. of an, the.  
 pinginn, f., a penny.  
 poca, m., a pocket.  
 pásta, satisfied.  
 riopa, m., a shop.  
 tá go maic ! very good ! all right !  
 Tomá, Thomas.

\* Do not pronounce the g in ag before a consonant.

† These words are present participles in English.

‡ This word is pronounced míleán in Munster.

§ See "Aids to Irish Pronunciation," § 73.

## VIII.

ά́ć,	} but.
ά́ćt,*	
άρáń,	m., bread.
ά᷑ ғnáṁ,	swimming.
ānnan,	then.
āortá,	old.
ātāř,	m., father.
capall,	m., horse.
cúig,	five.
āf a cúig a clóđ,	at five o'clock.
ēnom-aim	āf, vn. ēnomadó, I begin.
deic,	ten.
ēapriac,	m., Spring
ēceann deic nōimeataí,	at the end of ten minutes.
ēag,	weak.
ēáripi,	strong.
ēoc,	m., a lake.
maiōean,	f., morning.
maiř pén,	so, thereabout.
meádon-lae,	mid-day.
nó,	or.
nuairí,	when.†
obair,	f., work
ól-aim,	vn. ól, I drink.
ól-aim piopá,	I smoke a pipe.
Sámríadó,	m., Summer.
peacét,	seven.
peac-aim (ve),	vn. peacó, I cease.
peir-ím,	vn. peiróe, I sit.
taipplain(n)g-ím,	vn. taipplac, I draw.
tobac,	m., tobacco.
Taóđ,	Tadhg.
tobag,	m., a well.

## IX.

ā᷑ cainnt le,	talking to.
brieoite,	ill, sick.
Brian,	Brian.
caipplais,	f., a rock.
capóđ,	f., a coat.

cooładó,	sleep.
comnuróe,	dwelling.
crann,	m., a tree.
cúig,	five.
deic,	ten.
ónireacét,	(state of being) awake.
réapí,	m., grass.
so matí,	well.
luigé,	act of lying.
mí,	f., a month.
máctairí,	f., a mother.
ó foin,	ago.
peasdagí,	Peter.
piom } before.	
piom } before.	
peacét,	seven.
peapam,	act of standing.
peiróe,	act of sitting.
úo éall,	over yonder.
toft,	silence.

## X.

āf,	on.
oiróe,	f., night.
pan (pín),	that, those.
plat,	f., a rod.
plinn,	f., a slate.
ro (reo),	this, these.
úo,	that (yonder).

## XI.

áčar,	m., joy, gladness.
á᷑ imčeacét,	going away, setting out, departing.
á᷑ pámaioeacét,	rowing.
báv,	m., a boat.
biaòd,	m., food.
cónnaitc,	saw.
cuip-ím a cooładó,	vn. cuip, I put to bed.
deoc,	f., a drink.
óiceall,	one's best endeavour.
óimnír ri,	she told.
óóib,	to them

\* Even when written thus the *t* is never pronounced.

† Most words and phrases like nuairí, an fáro, &c., which precede the verb in its own clause (except words requiring the dependent form, Ceacét VI.) are followed by the relative particle *a*, which aspirates the verb. The *a* disappears before or after a vowel.

easla, f., fear.  
 fairrige, f., sea.  
 feairg, f., anger.  
 gaoe, f., wind.  
 gairb, rough.  
 ana-gairb, very rough.  
 iao, they, them.  
 imfniom, m., anxiety.  
 ionntuig-im, vn. ionnto, I turn.  
 leir, also.  
 (aon) leisear (any) cure, remedy.  
 náithe, f., shame.  
 ocriar, m., hunger.  
 rai ari, before (used with past tense).  
 rcannraighe, m., terror.  
 rcéal, m., a story, news, matter.  
 ríor-im, vn. ríorint, I reach.  
 tarit, m., thirst.  
 tóigé, f., a strand, a beach.  
 tuille, f., weariness.  
 tuilleagach, weary.  
 ramhraig, m., summer.

## XII.

aómair, l.\* m. gen. an aómair, timber, wood.  
 boir, l. m. gen. an buir, a table.  
 carúi, l. m. gen. an cárúi, a hammer.  
 ceann, m., a head.  
 cloig, l. m., a clock, a bell.  
 cláir, l. m. gen. an cláir, a board.  
 coicán, l. m. gen. an coicán, a pot.  
 crann, l. m. gen. an crann, a tree, a mast.  
 epi cnoicád, hanging.  
 dealb, f., a picture.  
 doir, l. m. gen. an doir, a door.  
 glair, l. m. gen. an glair, a lock.  
 iarrann, l. m. gen. an iarrainn, iron.

1 láir, in the middle of (followed by a genitive case).  
 1 n-aice, near (followed by genitive).

lampa, a lamp.  
 leatáir, l. m. gen. an leatáir, leather.

or cionn, over (followed by gen.).  
 rráir, l. m. gen. an rráir, brass.  
 rráirán, l. m. gen. an rráirán, a purse.

rtól, l. m. gen. an rtól, a stool.  
 teinteán, l. m. gen. an teinteán, a hearth.

tobair, l. m. gen. an tobair, a well.  
 uirláir, l. m. gen. an uirláir, a floor.

## XIII.

ag ceantail (oe), mooring, tying (to).

ag gléasair, harnessing.

ag lionad, filling.

ag pioeád, picking.

ag reubair, sweeping.

ag tabhairt, bringing.

ag tarraic, hauling, pulling.

ag tiomáint, driving.

ag teacht, coming.

ag loing, seeking.

ari fineád, stretching.

ari éalo, by the side of (gov. gen. case).

bád, l. m. gen. an báid, a boat.

bair, l. m. gen. an bair, top.

béal, l. m. gen. an béal, mouth.

biornán, l. m. gen. an biornán, a pin.

bhrat, l. m. gen. an bhrat, a flag.

cún, to, towards (with gen.).

calair, l. m. gen. an calair, a pier, a quay.

capall, l. m. gen. an capall, a horse.

\* The numbers written after the nouns in the succeeding vocabularies indicate the declension to which they belong. The gender is best learned by memorising the article before the gen. sing.; an indicating masc., na fem. For a special reason every noun occurring in a vocabulary is not followed by a number—e.g., lampa in present vocabulary.

ceannas, *f.*, a rock.  
 ceann, *l. m. gen.* an éinn, a head,  
     an end.  
 círeán, *l. m. gen.* an círeáin, a  
     basket.  
 éadan, *l. m. gen.* an édáin, a har-  
     bour.  
 eile, other.  
 féad, look! behold!  
 feap, *l. m. gen.* an fíap, a man.  
 fútá, under them.  
 gac don, each, every.  
 iarp, *l. m. gen.* an éirp, a fish.  
 i nuaid, after (*gov. gen. case*).  
 ionnta, in them.  
 lán ve, full of.  
 líon, *l. m. gen.* an líin, *npl.*  
     líonta, a net.  
 ralann, *l. m. gen.* an tralainn,  
     salt.  
 ag cupti ralainn oifte, salting  
     them.  
 téadán, *l. m. gen.* an téadáin, a  
     rope.  
 tmacail, *f.*, a cart.  
 rtao na tmaenac, *m.* the rail-  
     way station.

XIV.

ag riubal, walking.  
 ag fár, growing.  
 ag féadaint aí, looking at.  
 ag fuireadó, harrowing.  
 ag iarcáe, fishing.  
 ag rtao ve, ceasing, desisting  
     from.  
 ag tmeadádó, ploughing.  
 ann, there.  
 annrú, yonede.  
 an, whether.  
 ná, } whether—not.  
 ná, }  
 an 'mó, how many? (followed  
     by *nom. sing.*).  
 bóthar, *l. m. gen.* an bótáir, *pl.*  
     bóthre, a road.  
 bheád, fine, beautiful.  
 bun, bottom, end, base.  
 carán, *l. m. gen.* an caráin, a path.  
 cuan, an édáin, *pl.* cuanta, a  
     harbour.

ceithe, four.  
 cionn té, he sees.  
 cnoc, *l. m. gen.* an cnuic, a hill.  
 cúig, five.  
 iñ todca, it is probable.  
 féam, *l. m. gen.* an féim, grass.  
 fíor, knowledge.  
 nil a fíor agam, I don't know.  
 go tarairó, quickly.  
 go nian, vigorously, energetic-  
     ally.  
 go níreac, straight, exactly.  
 i ñfar, far off.  
 i gcoinne, against, towards.  
 láirí, strong.  
 le fada, for a long time.  
 le céile, together.  
 le reicriunt, to be seen.  
 lom, bare.  
 nullac, *l. m. gen.* an nullais,  
     summit.  
 ó foin, ago.  
 pól, *gen.* póil, Paul.  
 riadair, *l. m. gen.* an riadair,  
     a sight, a prospect.  
 riú, a thing.  
 ré, six.  
 téanam aðaile, come home.  
 timcheall aí, around.  
 tíor, below (*rest*).  
 tui, three.  
 ullam, ready.

XV.

ag rtaatádó, pulling, plucking.  
 amuic } outside (*rest*).  
 amuic }  
 bjurte, *m.*, a trousers.  
 bjurð, *2. f. gen.* na bjurðe, a  
     boot, a shoe.  
 capín, *m.*, a cap.  
 carð, *2. f. gen.* na carðe, a coat.  
 cluair, *2. f. gen.* na cluaire, an ear.  
 cur, *2. f. gen.* na curle, a fly.  
 cotceanta, usually.  
 cor, *2. f. gen.* na corfe, a foot, a  
     leg.  
 duine, *m.*, a person.  
 éadac, *l. m. gen.* an éadai,  
     cloth, clothes.  
 pé'n aer, in the open air.

gárrún, 1. *m. gen.* an gárrúin, a boy.  
 gáras, 2. *f. gen.* na gáras, hair.  
 hata, *m.*, a hat.  
 láim, 2. *f. gen.* na láime, a hand.  
 maois, 1. *m. gen.* an maois, pl. maois, a dog.  
 ptocá, stockings.  
 rrón, 2. *f.* na rróime, a nose.  
 rúil, 2. *f.* na rúile, an eye.  
 tá capós ari, he is wearing a coat, he has a coat on.  
**XVI.**  
 ag taitneamh, shining.  
 ag bhríeadh, breaking (*gov. gen.*).  
 ag imirt, playing.  
 ag teadct, coming.  
 aimreas, 2. *f. gen.* na h-aimreas, weather.  
 aníor, up (*from below*).  
 anuas, down (*from above*).  
 áitouiseach-im, *vn.* áitouiseach, I raise.  
 ari feadó, during (*gov. gen.*).  
 aral, 1. *m. gen.* an aral, an ass.  
 atáis, change.  
 caillte, lost.  
 coill, 2. *f. gen.* na coille, pl. coillte, a wood.  
 connacáodar, they saw.  
 cúa, towards them.  
 cuimhni ari gnáim, I launch, I float.  
 féad-dim, I can.  
 gac éinne aca, each of them.  
 gian, 2. *f. gen.* na giane, sun.  
 ló giane, a sunny day.  
 leim-im, *vn.* leimeadó, leimheac, I leap.  
 maro gáma, an oar.  
 mear-dim, *vn.* mear, I think.  
 mion-tonn, 2. *f. gen.* na mion-tonn, a ripple.  
 gaoct, 2. *f. gen.* na gaochte, wind.  
 vat, *m.*, a colour.  
 págam, *vn.* págaunt, I leave.  
 long, 2. *f. gen.* na luinge, a ship.  
 oileán, 1. *m. gen.* an oileán, an island.  
 miúim, *vn.* miú, I run.

póláirí, too strong.  
 rcamall, 1. *m. gen.* an rcamall, a cloud.  
 reol, 1. *m. gen.* an reoil, npl. reolta, a sail.  
 riúd cún riubail leo, off with them = they set out rapidly.  
 rréamh, 2. *f. gen.* na rréamh, pl. rréamh, sky.  
 tángar, I came.  
 taobh, 2. *f. gen.* na taobh, a side.  
 tonn, 2. *f. gen.* na tonn, a wave.  
 tmearná, across (*gov. gen.*).  
 tuig-dim fé noeala, I notice.  
 uairi an cluas, an hour.  
**XVII.**  
 donaç, 1. *m. gen.* an donaç, pl. dontaç, a fair.  
 aifr' eirean, says he.  
 bó, *f. gen.* na bó, dat. buin, npl. ba, a cow.  
 céad, a hundred.  
 ceannasach, *vn.* ceannas, I buy.  
 cuairt, went.  
 viol-dim, *vn.* viol, I sell.  
 fé óeipeadó, at last.  
 i leit, over.  
 luac, *m.*, value, price.  
 méir, amount.  
 an méir fín, so much.  
 min, 2. *f. gen.* na min, meal.  
 púnt, 1. *m. gen.* an púint, a pound.  
 rártá, satisfied.  
 realling, 2. *f. gen.* na reallinge, a shilling.  
 piabol, 5. *f. gen.* na piabol, pl. piaboláca, sixpence.  
 tuigtriún, 1. *m. gen.* an tuigtriún, fourpence.  
 tabair-fao, I shall give.  
 tamall, 1. *m. gen.* an tamall, a short space (of time).  
 uan, 1. *m. gen.* an uan, a lamb.  
 O Séasóa, O'Shea.  
**XVIII.**  
 ag capad timcheall, turning round, revolving.  
 ag vúnaó, shutting.

**cairn**, 2. f. gen. *na cairne*, pl. *cairniseadh*, a rock.  
**aitír ó**, ripe.  
**áit** an *scuma ro*, in this way.  
**bain-im**, vn. *baint*, I cut (of crops).  
**bhró**, quern, millstones.  
**buíthe**, yellow.  
**cáit-im**, vn. *cátaú*, I winnow.  
**cloé**, 2. f. gen. *na cloiche*, a stone.  
**coiríán**, 1. m. gen. *an coiríán*, a reaping-hook.  
**cruite-neadct**, f., wheat.  
**dean-fao**, I shall make.  
**dear**, pretty.  
**deirneadct**, f., difference.  
**di**, of it (*fem.*).  
**fágaim**, vn. *fágáil*, *fágaint*, I leave.  
**glean**, clean.  
**glaochtar**, (people) call.  
**glarf**, green, grey.  
**go ceann**, to the end of.  
**gráinne**, m., grain.  
**isíb**, between.  
**gcionn tamall**, after a short time.  
**inneal** bainte, a mowing machine.  
**inneal buailte**, a threshing machine.  
**meilt-im**, vn. *meilt*, I grind.  
**mná**, npl., women.  
**muileann**, 1. m. gen. *an muilenn*, npl. muilte, a mill.  
**plúr**, 1. m. gen. *an plúr*, flour.  
**punnann**, 2. f. gen. *na punn-anne*, a sheaf.  
**rioból**, 1. m. gen. *an riobóil*, a barn.  
**reacstmáin**, 2. f. gen. *na reacstmáine*, a week.  
**rpeal**, 2. f. gen. *na rpeile*, a scythe.  
**rtúcán**, 1. m. gen. *an rtúcán*, a shock, "stook."  
**rúipte**, m., a flail.  
**tóis-dim**, I lift.  
**triom**, heavy.  
**trucail**, f., a cart.  
**tuighe**, straw.  
**rac**, 1. m. gen. *an trac*, a sack.

**min**, 2. f. gen. *na mine*, meal.  
**i mbáileadh**, to-morrow.  
**san tóill**, without delay, soon.

## XIX.

**bádóir**, 3. m. gen. *an bádóra*, npl. *bádóirí*, a boatman.  
**bain-im**, vn. *baint*, I cut, I reap, I take.  
**coiré**, tired.  
**cuio éadaig**, clothes.  
**dean-fainn**, I would do, make.  
**fan-dim**, vn. *fanamaint*, I stay, I wait.  
**peas-dim**, I can, I am able.  
**fiafhusiád-im—oe**, vn. *fiafhusiád*, I inquire, I ask.  
**gárrún**, 1. m. gen. *an gárrúin*, a lad.  
**geall-dim**, vn. *geallaomaint*, I promise.  
**gluaig-im**, vn. *gluaigreac*, I set out, I go.  
**goile**, m., appetite, stomach.  
**írtig**, inside (*rest*).  
**muilneoir**, 3. m. gen. *an muilneoir*, npl. *muilneoirí*, a miller.  
**nagao**, I shall go.  
**paol**, 5. f. gen. *na paola*, npl. *paolacha*, sixpence.  
**reacáim**, 1. m. gen. *an reacáim*, a space of time.  
**rcáit**, 3. m. gen. *an rcáit*, a shade.  
**rlat iarcas**, 2. f. gen. *na rlait*, a fishing rod.  
**rnáim-dim**, vn. *rnáim*, I swim.  
**rnuit**, 3. m. *an rnuit*, a stream.  
**ruairneag**, 1. and 3. m. gen. *an ruairneir*, -ara, peace, quietness.  
**tar n-áir**, back (*adverb*).  
**toirc**, owing to.  
**ag féadaint** aij, looking at.  
**ag iomáint**, playing hurley.  
**ana-leirceadmaíl**, very lazy.  
**ubhairt ré—le**, he told, said to.  
**so h-áruighe**, at any rate, especially.  
**tiocfa**, I shall come.

báirt-eas, 2. f. gen. na báirtíse, rain.  
 ag báirtí, ag báirt-eas, raining.  
 laēteanta raoire, holidays, vacation.  
 gaēmheas, 1. m. gen. an gaēmheas, winter.  
 cealct, 3. m. gen. an cealcta, lesson.  
 feoil, 3. f. gen. na feola, meat.  
 mil, 3. f. gen. na meala, honey.  
 bioir, 3. m. gen. an beoir, a point, a spit (for meat, &c.).  
 peann luaidhe, 1. m. gen. an pinn —, pl. peanna or pinn, a lead pencil.  
 fluis, gsf. flise, wet.  
 fuair, gsf. fuairie, cold.  
 tisim, gsf. tisime, tisima, dry.  
 cnuif, 3. m. gen. an cneafra, a belt, a girdle.  
 bláit, 3. m. gen. an bláita, npl. a or anna, a blossom, a flower.  
 uairmeasóir, 3. m. gen. an uairmeasóra, npl. óirí, a watch.  
 éan, 1. m. gen. an éin, a bird.  
 bhríom, en. bhríead, I break.  
 fár-dam, en. fár, I grow.  
 uiscesd, 1. m. gen. an uiscesd, a bridge.  
 nuas, gsf. nuas, new (also nua, indecl.).

## XX.

aistne, f., knowledge, acquaintance.  
 allta, wild.  
 amhar, 1. m. gen. an amhar, doubt, suspicion.  
 ámhae, though.  
 beīt-óis, 1. m. gen. an beīt-óis, a beast.  
 comaire, f., advice.  
 comaire a leara, a beneficial advice.  
 coinniúig-im, en. coinniúe, I dwell, I live (in or at).  
 dhuil, 2. f. gen. na dhuile, a desire

éinne, anyone.  
 eolair, 1. m. gen. an eolair, knowledge.  
 riord, 3 m. gen. an riord, knowledge.  
 giorra, 3. f. gen. na giorra, nearness, proximity.  
 gleann, 3. m. gen. an gleann, npl. -nta, a valley, a glen.  
 mead, 3. m. gen. an meadra, esteem.  
 ól, vn. of ólaim, I drink.  
 puinn (governs gen.) much (with neg. or interrog.).  
 macánta, honest, respectable.  
 ruim, 2. f. gen. na ruime, heed, care.  
 toga, f., a choice.  
 toga an eolair, the best knowledge.  
 ari buile, in a rage, mad.  
 ari meirce, intoxicated.  
 ari nór, like, after the manner of.  
 cao 'na taoibh go (ná), why (not).  
 áit, 2. f. gen. na h-áite, npl. -eanna, a place.  
 maié, gsf. -e, good.  
 go neimhín, indeed.  
 iusgadh, was born.  
 O Murphy, Murphy.  
 rráid, 2. f. gen. na rráid, pl. -eanna, a street; a village.  
 catáin, f., a city.  
 amadán, 1. m. gen. an amadán, a fool.  
 gorm, gsf. gorme, blue.  
 gur, 3 m. gen. an gur, a voice.  
 catáin, when? interrogative.

## XXI.

dírfheann, 1. m. gen. an dírfheann, Mass.  
 atáin, m. gen. an atáin, a father.  
 bád láimh, m., a rowing boat.  
 bád feoil, m., a sailing boat.  
 cárr, 1. m. gen. an cárr, a car.  
 coir (governs gen.), near, beside.  
 cnuiocht, verbal adj., finished.

euro, 8. f. gen. na cova, pl.  
 covanna, a share, part.  
 ag éirteadéct, "hearing."  
 cuairt, 3. f. gen. na cuairta, pl.  
 cuairtanna, a visit.  
 culait, éadair, 2. f. gen. na  
 culaité, a suit of clothes.  
 Domnaid, 1. m. gen. an Domnaid, Sunday.  
 vé Domnaid, on Sunday.  
 Gléar-aim, I prepare, I get ready.  
 hata, 4. m. gen. an hata, a hat.  
 i gcoirí (governs gen.), for.  
 inneor-av      | I shall tell.  
 innreoc-av      |  
 Luain, 1. m. gen. an Luain, Monday.  
 vé Luain, on Monday.  
 mátar, f. gen. na mátar, a mother.  
 moill, 2. f. gen. na moille, delay.  
 naomha, holy, blessed.  
 Saadarin, 1. m. gen. an Saadarin, Saturday.  
 rean-atair, m. gen. an rean-atair, a grandfather.  
 réipéal, 1. m. gen. an réipéal, a chapel.  
 rtábla, 4. m. gen. an rtábla, a stable.  
 tiomáint, un. tiomáint 1., I drive.  
 So mothóalacl airta féin, proud of themselves.  
 céaduna, same.  
 an Domnaid ro éuigainn, next Sunday.  
 buacail, 3. m. gen. an buacail, pl. buacail, a boy, a lad.  
 Súna, 4. m. gen. an Súna, a dress.  
 Cátal, 1. m. gen. -ail, Cathal.  
 riubín, 4. m. gen. an riubín, ribbon.  
 pobal, 1. m. gen. an pobal, congregation, church.  
 pluaif, 2. f. gen. na pluaif, npl. eanna, a cave.

iongantac, ges. iongantais, wonderful, surprising.  
 timéall le, about (=nearly).  
 jumáin, ever.  
 marcaidseadct, riding.  
 caoi, 4. f. gen. na caoi, pl.  
 caoite, opportunity.  
 coinín, 4. m. gen. an coinín, a rabbit.  
 nead, 1. and 2. m. and f. gen.  
 an nio, na nioe, pl. neadach, nio, a nest.  
 ub, 2. m. and f. gen. an uiub, na  
 h-uibhe, pl. uibhe, an egg.  
 neamh-choitceanta, strange, unusual.  
 éimeocáidí linn, we shall "get on."  
 rúil, 2. f. gen. na rúile, hope.  
 muinntear, 2. f. gen. na muinnt  
 tipe, people.  
 capín, 4. m. gen. an capín, a cap.  
 bat, 4. m. gen. an bat, a stick.  
 cipín, 4. m. gen. an cipín, a small piece of wood, a match.  
 rcoláire, 4. m. gen. an rcoláire, a scholar, schoolboy.  
 tuigé, 4. f. gen. na tuigé, straw  
 pojít, 1. m. gen. an pojít, a (river-) bank.

## XXII.

cannt, 2. f. gen. na cannt, talk.  
 ag cannt, talking.  
 ceirt, 2. f. gen. na ceirte, npl.  
 ceirteanna, a question.  
 páig-aim, un. páigaint or páigáilt,  
 1., I leave.  
 focal, 1. m. gen. an focal, a word.  
 go ríthead, exactly.  
 go léir, entirely.  
 i gcionn (governs gen.), at the end of.  
 láithead, present, presently.  
 leabhar rcpisobta, 1. m. gen. an  
 leabhair rcpisobta, a writing-copy.  
 leatanaid, 1. m. gen. an leatanaid, a page.  
 beannuigim, I bless.

leat-uaith, 2. f. gen. na leat-uaith, half an hour.

máisírtír, m. gen. an máisírtír, npl. máisírtír, a master.

rang, 3. m. gen. an rang, a class, a rank.

rcnioib-dim, 1. I write.

rcnúsuig-im, vn. rcnúsuig-dó, 2. I examine.

rcar-dim, vn. rcarán, 1. I stand.

rhoir-im, vn. rhoirint, 1., I reach (also rhoic-im, vn. -int).

rciúdeacán, 1. m. gen. an rciúd-eacán, a seat, a desk.

táinig ré, he came.

Teagairc Cníortairé, 1. m. gen. an Teagairc, the Catechism.

timceall (governs gen.), around. éiupig-im (vn. eiupse, 2.), im rcarán, I stand up.

v'eiupig ré 'na rcarán, he stood up.

raitce na h-imedhí, 4. f. gen. na raitce, the play ground.

togaim, vn. togaint, togál, I rear.

éinne, some one, any one.

ag ráó, saying.

imrím, fut. imreocádó, vn. imrit, I play.

téip, go (thou), téipig, go ye.

léisim, vn. léiseadán, I read.

riudó, gesf. riudóise, dark-red, red-haired.

cáit, 3. m. gen. an cáit, a battle. fuilteac, gesf. -tigé, sanguinary, bloody.

### XXIII.

comhia, 5. f. gen. na comhian, a chest.

laidhróit, 2. f. gen. na laidhróit, npl. laidhróit, a ball.

rac, 1. m. gen. an rac, a sack.

rrapáin, 1. m. gen. an rrapáin, a purse.

### XXIV.

ainnmíóe, 4. m. gen. an ainnmíóe, pl. -óe, an animal.

ági aghairó, opposite (with gen.). binn, gesf. binne, melodious, sweet.

baogálaí, gesf. baogálaíse, dangerous.

cáitair, 5. f. gen. na cáitair, pl. -áca, a city.

cruite-neacá, 3. f. gen. na cruite-neacá, wheat.

cóirice, 4. m. gen. an cóirice, oats.

cleite, 4. m. gen. an cleite, npl. cleití, a feather.

cím, I see; ní feic-im, I do not see. An bfeic-im, do I see? (§ 342.)

cumhinnig-im . . . (ági), vn. cumhinnéam, 2., I remember.

deirfinneadáct, 3. f. gen. na deirfinneadáct, difference.

eorna, 4. or 5. f. gen. na h-eorna(n), barley.

eatoisí, between them.

eitil-im, vn. eitilte, 2. I fly. feic-im (dependent form of cím), I see. (§ 342.)

feirmeoip, 3. m. gen. an feirmeoip, npl. feirmeoipí, a farmer.

iognád, wonder: if iognadú lám, I wonder.

ceol, 1. m. gen. an céol, music.

imeairc (governs gen.), among.

lonouib, 1. m. gen. an lonouib, a blackbird.

lonnouin, 2. f. gen. -uine, London.

meaid, m., a magpie.

páirc, 2. f. gen. na páirice, npl. páiriceanna, a (pasture) field.

phréacán, 1. m. gen. an phréacán, a crow.

milip, gesf., milpe, sweet.

ní òeagairidh ré, he did not go.

riugadó é, he was born.

so mié ré, he ran.

ag mié, running, flowing.

tráig, 3. f. na tráig, a strand, beach.

rciatán, 1. m. gen. an rciatáin,  
a wing.

rceacá, 2. f. gen. na rceicé, npl.  
rceacá, a hawthorn bush.

talám, 1. m. 5. f. an talum, na  
talman, land.

tíseapna talman, 4. m. npl.  
tíseapnai talman, a land-  
lord.

tall, over there, yonder (*rest*).  
tuat, 2. f. gen. na tuaté, coun-  
try (*as opposed to city*).

cuairt pé'n otuairt, a visit to  
the country.

níó, 4. m. gen. an níó, pl. neit, a  
thing.

bárria, 4. m. gen. an bárria, a crop.

### XXV.

oioe, 4. m. gen. an oioe, a  
teacher.

rlinn, 2. f. gen. na rlinne, npl.  
rlinnt, a slate.

golm, gsf. gúlme, blue.

### XXVI.

áitro, 2. f. gen. na h-áitro, a  
point (*of the compass*), direction.  
ceatáma, a quarter.

ceait, 1. m. gen. an círt, right,  
justice; tó an ceait agat,  
you are right.

éat-árf, I heard.

curo, 3. f. gen. na corda, pl.  
cordanna, a share, portion.

dearbhírádair, m. gen. an dear-  
bhírádair, pl. -áitcheadá, a  
brother.

víceall, 1. m. gen. an vícell,  
one's best endeavour.

véróeanaí, gsf. -aíse, late.

dóca, probably.

éirteim, vn. éirteadct, 1., I be-  
come silent.

éirteim . . . le, I listen to.

geall leip, almost.

nóimeat, m. npl. nóimíte or  
nóimeataí, a minute.

tagairte (tagta), verbal adj. of  
tagaim, I come. (§ 342.)

le n-a céile, with each other,  
together.

vealbaó, 1. m. gen. an vealbaó,  
hurry.

bótarí iarainn, 1. m. gen. an  
bótarí—, npl. bótarí—, rail-  
way.

baoísal, 1. m. gen. an baoísal,  
danger.

so ceann, till the end of, for  
(with gen.).

pozählum-im, pozählumis-ím /ut.,  
pozählumeoða, vn. pozählum,  
I learn.

beirpt, 2. f. gen. na beirpte, two  
persons, a pair.

ag bualaó, ringing.

te, gsf. teo, warm.

ruas-aim, imper. ruas, vn.  
ruasáil, I sew.

### XXVII.

doir, 2. f. gen. na h-doire, age.  
mai-í-im, vn. maipeadctant, 1.,

I live, I exist.

maipéadalá, 1. m. gen. an mai-  
néadalá, a sailor.

naoróeanaán, 1. m. gen. an naoró-  
eanaán, an infant.

raoir (cloise), 1. m. gen. an  
tráoir—, a mason.

reanourine, 4. m. gen. an tréan-  
ouine, npl. reanourine, an  
old person.

triuinéig, 3. m. gen. an triuin-  
éig, npl. -ig, a carpenter.

táilliúig, 3. m. gen. an táilliú-  
ig, npl. -ig, a tailor.

so leit, and a half.

páirte, 4. m. an páirte, a child.

doctúig, 3. m. gen. an doctúig,  
npl. -ig, a doctor.

an bliadain reo éuásainn, next  
year.

an uairi ri, then, at that time.

### XXVIII.

aða, 5. f. gen. na h-aðann, npl.  
aðne, a river.

ana-óúil, 2. f. gen. na h-ana-óúile, a great desire.  
 bochtáinín, 4. m., gen. an bochtáinín, a cabin, a hut.  
 caillte, v. adj., lost, dead.  
 canncapac, gsf. -aíse, ill-tempered.  
 coí, 1. m. gen. an éuir, a turn, move, stir.  
 cuimín, 2. f. gen. na cuimíne, memory : ír cuimín liom, I remember.  
 de, out of it, of it.  
 gába, 4. and 5. m. gen. an gába or gábann, npl. gáibne, a smith.  
 gáloú-daim, vn. gáloúdáic, I call, I cry out.  
 gnáctaé, gsf. -aíse, usual.  
 laaca, 5. f. gen. na laaca, npl. -ain, a duck.  
 muin, 2. f. gen. na muine, npl. muini, a back.  
 páile, 4. f. gen. na páile, the sea.  
 raoğal, 1. m. gen. an t-raoğail, the world, life.  
 tíar, in the west (*rest*).  
 tuitím na h-oiróče, 2. f. gen. na tuítíme, nightfall.  
 an chroí ír mó de, at most, the greater part of.  
 forimór, the greater number, majority.  
 ag baile, at home (*rest*).  
 nád mói, almost.  
 le déireanadáíse, lately.  
 ír uóca, it is probable.  
 muirse, why !  
 páilte, 4. f. gen. na páilte, welcome, greeting.  
 amhráir, 1. m. gen. an amhráir, doubt, suspicion.  
 ní feadhair, I don't used only  
know.  
 ní feadhair ré, he negatively  
does not know.  
 and interrogatively.  
 capa, 5. m. and f. gen. an éapá, na capa, npl. cáirne, a friend.  
 dealb, gsf. -a, poor.  
 círeá, you would see.  
 Ó gríobha, Griffin.

rois, -l. m. gen. an t-rois, npl. rois, light.  
 ceapróca, 5. f. gen. na ceaprócan, pl. -ain, -ána, a forge.  
 go veimín, indeed.  
 plíse-beataé(ó), 4. f. gen. na plíse, npl. plíste—, livelihood, profession, occupation.  
 vílir, gsf. vílpe, faithful, dear.  
 doiminn, gsf. doimne, deep.  
 doighe, dark.  
 Ó Duibhseall, Doyle.  
 tair n-air, back (*adv.*).

XXIX.

ártó,	compar.	doirthe	high.
beag,	"	luigha,	small.
éadorthom,	compar.	éadorthuime,	
		light.	
farra,	compar.	fuirse,	long.
gearr,	"	giormha,	short.
íreal,	"	írtle,	low.
mór,	"	mó,	big.
olc,	"	meadra,	bad.
trom,	"	tromme,	heavy.
uaitne,	"	uaitne,	green.
géar,	"	géarie,	sharp.
leathan,	"	leitne,	leathané,
			broad.
caol,	"	caoile,	narrow.
lag,	"	laige,	weak.
pean,	"	rine,	old.

XXX.

bád iargair,	1. m.,	a fishing boat.
beac,	2. f. gen. na beice,	a bee.
bliadán,	3. f. gen. na bliadóna,	a year.
bheoite,	sick.	
óíol-aim . . . ar,	I pay for.	
láirí,	gsf. láiríe,	strong.
luac,	3. m. gen. an luaca,	price, value.
óig,	gsf. óigse,	young.
raip ar,	before ( <i>with past tense</i> ).	
ag dul :	bfeathair,	getting better.
	raibh,	gsf. raibhne, rich.

leabharlann, 2. f. na leabhar  
lairne, a library.  
ári tóraé, in front.  
ári maroín té Sataírin, on Saturday morning.  
buaileadh bheoite é, he became (got) sick.  
tírígír ré 'na fuiré, he got up (out of bed).  
mí, f. gen. na mí, míora, npl. míora, mionna, a month.  
bheoiteadáct, 3. f. gen. na bheoiteadáct, illness.  
feadhamait, gsf. -amhá, manly.  
comála, 5. f. gen. na comálan, pl. -am, a door (leaf).  
eocheáir, 5. f. gen. na h-eocheáid, pl. eocheáda, a key.  
rioscáimait, gsf. -amhá, royal, kingly.  
paróirte, 4. f. gen. na paróirte, a parish.  
ríab, 2. m. gsf. an t-ríab, pl. ríabte, a mountain.

## XXXI.

bán, gsf. báine, white.  
cé aca, which of them?  
slac-am, I take.  
innír . . do, tell . . to.  
deir-im, I say : deirim le, I tell.  
ír doig líom, I think.  
íteim, vn. íte, I eat.  
Ó Laocháire, O'Leary.  
meap-am, vn. meap, I consider, think, judge.

## XXXII.

áit, gsf. -e, funny, strange.  
an iomad (governsgen.), too much.  
briðon, 1. m. gen. an briðom, a drop.  
cáipe, 4. m., cheese.  
coictíðear, 2. f. gen. na coictíðear, a fortnight.  
cúl, npl. -eaca, a fort-night.  
cúala, { I heard.  
deallsham, 1. m. gen. an deallsham, appearance.  
fáig-am, vn. fáigál, I get, I find.

fán-am, vn. fánamaint, I stay, I remain.  
fan-am . . te, I wait for.  
í scóir (governs gen.), for.  
imteoc-ád, I shall go (away).  
láir, 1. m. gen. an láir, middle.  
lón tíse, m. gen. an lín, a house-hold.  
móráin (governs gen.), much.  
óráirte, 4. f. gen. na h-óráirte, an orange.  
reomra, 4. m. gen. an t-reomra, a room.  
rítín, 4. m. gen. an t-rítín, a cherry.  
riúise, 4. m. gen. an t-riúise, sugar.  
té, 4. m. gen. an té, tea.  
uball, 1. m. gen. an uball, npl. ublá, an apple.  
do méiri (governs gen.), according to.  
do'n turisg ro, this time, on this occasion.  
ír cuimín liom, I remember.  
fuiò-im éun buírt, I sit down to table.  
táim gan beirt ári foighnéam, I am somewhat unwell.  
Ó Donncháoda, O'Donoghue.  
reacstmáin, 2. f. gen. na reacstmáine, a week.  
rríonán, 1. m. gen. an rríonán, a gooseberry.  
ruig talman, 3. m. gen. an t-ruig —, a strawberry.  
conneal, 2. f. gen. na conneal, pl. -nli, a candle.  
poirt Láirge, Waterford.  
luimneac, m. and f. gen. Luimnís, or -ise, Limerick.

## XXXIII.

cáitte, verbal adj., worn out.  
cóig, gsf. cóig, right, just.  
cpíocnuig-im, vn. cpíocnuigéan, I finish.  
cpíonna, old.  
deas-dar, past tense, dependent form of éuad-dar, I went.

ρέαυ-αιμ, I can, I am able.  
 ρειρκιντ, } verbal noun of cím,  
 ρειρκιντ, } I see.  
 Σάιμιόء, 4. m. gen. an Σάιμιόء,  
     act of laughing, laughter.  
 Σιεαννιμάρ, gsf. -αιμie, funny,  
     strange, comical.  
 Συαλα, 5. f. gen. na Συαλαν, npl.  
     Συαλν, a shoulder.  
 ινηριντ, v. noun of ινηριμ, I  
     tell.  
 ιοναο, 1. m. gen. an ιοναο, a  
     place.  
 ιονηρδιπτ, 2. f. gen. na h-ιονη-  
     ριπτe, act of tumbling, rolling,  
     jostling.  
 Λειζεαμ, } act of reading.  
 Λειζεαδ, }  
 ορκαιτ, v. noun of ορκλα�, I  
     open.  
 ροκραετ, 3. f. gen. na ροκραετa,  
     ease, quietness.  
 ρηοιριντ, v. noun of ρηοιριμ, I  
     reach.  
 ρυαριαć, gsf. -αιće, trivial, poor-  
     spirited, wretched.  
 ταιέν-ιм . . le, } vn. ταιένεαм,  
 ταιένιξ-ιм . . le, } I please.  
 τυιρλ(η)ιξ-ιм, vn. τυιρλιξ, τυι-  
     λαc, I alight.  
 ουθαιτ ré leir, he said to  
     him.  
 ριρι an αραι, the owners of the  
     ass.  
 ηι τύιρce, no sooner.  
 ρ्लέарс } ré αρ Σάιμιόء, he burst  
 ρ्�зайт } out laughing.  
 αց սօրիօեաէտ, walking (on foot).  
 αց յօմէալ, carrying.  
 ւ ո-ձիխօ, up.  
 νեար, gsf. νειրе, nice; Լամ նեար,  
     right hand.  
 τηսաչ, 2. f. gen. na τηսաչe, pity,  
     compassion.  
 մաс, 1. m. gen. an մic, a son.  
 անօր, up (from below).  
 պլու! why!  
 ւուտ-ιм, vn. ւուտим, I fall.  
 բած-աим, vn. բածաօ, I drown.  
 ւ մբուն, in charge of (with gen.).

ամբան, 1. m. gen. an ամբան, a  
     song.  
 սալաć, 1. m. gen. an սալաչ, npl.  
     -αιչe, a load, a burden.  
 թշալուօեաէտ, 3. f. gen. na  
     թշալուօեաէտa, story-telling.  
 բառայշ-ιм, vn. բառած, I rob.  
 էրիչe, gen. էրիչէ, vn. of էրիչим,  
     I rise.  
 թլան, safe, well.  
 թարօւիր, 4. m. gen. an թարօւիր,  
     a fisherman.

### XXXIV.

Եղեաс, 1. m. gen. an Եհic, a trout.  
 բաւի, dat. pl. of бó, f., a cow.  
 շոռօաء, 4 f. gen. na շոռօաء,  
     npl. -աէտe, a county.  
 շանուտայ, 1. m. gen., an շան-  
     տայ, district.  
 շիւննոյշած, vn. an շիւննոյշէ,  
     a meeting.  
 շւալիտ, 2. f. gen. na շւալիտ, a  
     suit (of clothes).  
 տեկ, 2. f. gen. na տեկice, an  
     alms.  
 տոնн, gsf. տունne, brown.  
 էացրամալ, gsf. -մլa, strange,  
     queer.  
 քունտ, well-knit, well-built.  
 մեալլ, 1. m. gen. an մill, a  
     border.  
 մեալաсán, 1. m. gen. an մեալա-  
     ճն, thimble.  
 մօր-օտիմօեալл, adv., all round.  
 թշատа, 4. m. gen. an թշատa, a  
     group, a flock.  
 տինչելի, 3. m. gen. an տինչեալю,  
     npl. -ըւլի, a tinker.  
 թելի na մեալաсán, the thimble-  
     rigger.  
 տիչ an թանալne, the public-  
     house.  
 մալի և (eclipsing) where (not inter-  
     rogative).  
 լե հ-ձիր, near (with gen.).  
 Եղեաс, gsf. Եհic, speckled,  
     “check.”  
 պլու տուé, the day before yester-  
     day.

an Duibháin, Mr. Devane, Devine.  
Ó Duibháin, O'Devane, Devine.  
raibhí, *gsf.* raibhí, rich.  
rísí, 1. *m. gen.* an rísí, fun,  
sport.  
oifeara, as many (*with gen.*).

## XXXV.

oifeara . . . agus, as many . . .  
aas.  
rúca, 1. *m. gen.* an rúca, a  
stocking.  
bacsáic, 1. *m. gen.* an bacsáig, a  
beggarman.  
Aibreán, 1. *m. gen.* -án, April.  
Aoine, *f.*, Friday.  
bealtaine, *f.*, May.  
bliain, *f.*, a leap-year.  
bheir, 2. *f. gen.* na bheir, an  
increase.  
Céadaoin, 2. *f. gen.* -e, Wednes-  
day.  
ceathair, fourth.  
ciorán, 5. *f. gen.* na cioróna, a  
crown.  
Dáithí, 2. *f. gen.* -e, Thursday.  
daeth, } forty.  
dá fície, }  
Domhnáic, 1. *m. gen.* -aig, Sun-  
day.  
Eanáin, *f.*, January.  
Feabhra, *f.*, February.  
fíche, *npl.* fície, twenty.  
foghamair, 1. *m. gen.* an foghamair,  
Autumn, harvest.  
fuisleac, 1. *m. gen.* an fuisleac,  
a remainder.  
iúl, 1. *m.*, July.  
lá, *m. gen.* an láe, *npl.* láe-anta, a day.  
Luan, 1. *m. gen.* -aín, Monday.  
Luighneadh, *f.*, August.  
Máirt, 1. *m. gen.* an máirt, Tues-  
day.  
Márt, *m.*, March.  
Meitheamh, 1. *m. gen.* -im, June.  
mí na nOílag, December.  
raisíonair, 3. *m. gen.* an raisíonair,  
*pl.* uisí, a soldier.

nOílag, 5. *f. gen.* na nOílag,  
Christmas.  
Samhain, 3. *f. gen.* na Samhna,  
November.  
Sathairn, 1. *m. gen.* -airn,  
Saturday.  
tír fície, sixty.  
tuilleim, 1. *m. vn.* tuilleam, I  
earn.  
éuit . . . amach, happened, came  
to pass.  
a tu fé céadair, four times two.  
cuim-im i n-uisil tu, I inform.  
Deireadh fómhair, October.  
meádon fómhair, September.  
áil, pleasure, desire. Tír áil  
liom, I wish.  
amáin, only; one; acht amáin,  
except.  
láite, 4. *f. gen.* na láite, *npl.*  
*id.* and láiteanna, a quarter  
of a year; a season.  
réarúi, 1. *m. gen.* an réarúi,  
season.  
Seimhneadh, 1 *m. gen.* an Seimhniú,  
Winter.  
bhrí, 2. *f. gen.* na bhrí, *pl.*  
bhríoch, power, virtue, meaning,  
reason; ó á bhrí rím, on that  
account, therefore.  
abair, *imper.* of veilim, I say.  
méaduineág-im, *vn.* méaduineág, I  
increase, multiply (*by*, *fé*).  
bolód, 2. *f. gen.* na bo- }  
lóige, } a loaf.  
bhrí ariam, 4. *m.*, }  
béal feirfe, Belfast.  
umhluig-im, *vn.* umhluig, I bow.  
an mó, how much?  
fír iad, these are (refers to what  
follows).

## XXXVI.

an-aimeirí, 2. *f. gen.* -e, a great  
time.  
a lán daoine, many people.  
álvinn, *gsf.* áilne, beautiful.  
ag cantair, warbling, singing.  
áriúad, 1. *m. gen.* an áriúad, *npl.*  
-aig, a vessel.

a tuilleadh, any more (lit. its increase).

bláit, 3. m. gen. an bláita, npl. bláitanna, a blossom.

comhgrád, 1. m. gen. an comhgráid, a short-cut.

comhion-daim, vn. -ád, I fulfil.

craic-daim, vn. craic-dád, I milk.

cumhra, fragrant.

duilleabhair, 1. m. gen. an duilleabhair, foliage.

fullán, gsf. -e, wholesome, healthy.

geallamhaint, gen. na geallamhain, verbal noun of geallaim, I promise.

geannraighe, 4. m., a little girl.

gnótaí, gsf. -aíse, busy.

peadar, compared with, in comparison with.

riol, 1. m. gen. an ríil, npl. riolta, seed.

tíomáin-im, vn. tíomáint, I drive.

uaignead, gsf. -nige, lonesome.

i n-aithneoin, } in spite of (with  
i n-aithneoin, } gen.).

as gádáil do céachtannai, working at lessons.

ápi áilneadct an doimhín, exceedingly beautiful.

i mítír doim, it is time for me.

leitír, 2. and 5. f. gen. na leitíre, leitíread, npl. leitíreada, a letter. (Also lítrí.)

amuič, } outside (rest).

amuis, } during (with gen.).

i míč, during (with gen.).

ainláit, thus, so.

i noíard, after (of place, with gen.).

úr, gsf. úrige, fresh.

glaír, gsf. glaire, grey.

gádaim tár, I pass (by).

táiríri, over it, past it (f.).

craic, 1. m. gen. an craic, npl. -róte, a horse-shoe.

dearbh-daim, vn. dearbhád, I reddened.

duair, 1. m. gen. an duair, difficulty.

gádair, 1. m. gen. an gádair, want, necessity.

íarhraict, 3. f. gen. na h-íarhraicta, an attempt.

inneoin, 3. f. gen. na h-inneona npl. -onaída, an anvil.

lúb-daim, vn. -ád, I bend.

peataim, 1. m. gen. an peataim, a space of time.

réit-im, vn. -eat, I blow.

roc, 1. m. gen. an truic, a snout, a sock; also a ploughshare.

tear, m. 1. and 3. gen. an tear, or an teara, heat.

as fáinfe air, watching him.

ápi láraí, lighting, glowing.

cas énigé go (ná), why, for what purpose (not).

éiríúgeann liom, I succeed.

i p beag buaċaill, there are few boys who, &c.

teipeann ojm é 'déanam, I fail to do it.

cheir ojm, I failed.

o'aoir, of age.

i n-taobh, about, concerning (with gen.).

úráid, 2. f. gen. na h-úráide use.

uile: an uile feoir, every man: an uile uile, the whole world.

ámitac, however, though.

ar pan amac, from that out, thenceforward.

minic, often (with go, unless if precedes).

ojo, 1. m. gen. an uijo, a sledge-hammer.

leig-im, vn. leigint, I let, I allow (oo).

luét riopá, shop-keepers.

fill-im, vn. -eat, I fold, wrap; return.

## XXXVII.

boz-daim, vn. bozad, I soften.  
(ná) builg, (the) bellows.

tauilleasó ἀσυρ, }  
bheir ἀσυρ, } more than.  
nior mō ná,

**XXXVIII.**  
aistír, 2. f. gen. na h-aistír, imitation.

coca, 4. m. npl. cocái, a cock of hay.

cmotí-ím, vn. cmotádó, I shake.  
dión, 1. m. gen. an tón, a cover, a shelter, thatch.

tauilleog, 2. f. gen. na tauilleoige, npl. -oig, a leaf of a tree, &c. (also billeog).

feoróte, withered, decayed.  
iompuisg-ím, vn. iompáil and iompóidó, I turn.

iochtánn, 2. f. gen. na h-iochtáinne, a haggard.

leat-áim, vn. leatádó, I spread.  
móinphéadá, 1. m. gen. an tóbínphéadá, a meadow.

rábáil-ím, vn. rábáilt, I save.  
rráist, 2. f. gen. na rráiste, npl.

rráistéanna, a layer, a swath of hay or corn cut down by a scythe.

níl aon éonne agam leir, I do not expect him.

ní mílte óm a háró, it is no harm for me to say, &c. I may say.

rráist 'r go, because, as it happens that.

annamá, seldom (with go, unless if precedes).

rhéadá, 4. m., an answer.  
ag rríall aij, to.

tair éir, after (of time, with gen.).

cúpla, a couple, a pair (with gen.).

raij, lest (subj. or cond.).  
rcníosdaim, vn. -ádó, I write.

réirótigim, vn. réiróteac, I solve.

reifim, 2. f. gen. na reifime, a farm.

ag bálcáepeadct, strolling.

### XXXIX.

aiph, 4. f. gen. na h-aiph, care, attention.

an fáid, whilst.

bailiúg-im, vn. bailiúgadó, I collect.

bailiúg-im liom, I go away, "take to my heels."

buiréac . . . oe, gsf. -úise, thankful, grateful to.

céana, already, previously.  
cít, 3. m. gen. an céadá, npl.

ceadáanna, a shower (of rain).  
cláiré, 4. m. an cláiré, npl.

-cláidáca, a fence.  
cloip, act of hearing.

comuirra, 5. f. gen. na comáirfan, npl. -rain, a neighbour.

cojta . . . ó, tired of.  
reiliméoimheac, 3. f. gen. na reiliméoimheac, farming.

ronn, 1. m. gen. an fúinn, a desire.

leinb, 1. m. gen. an leinb, npl.  
leinbá, a child.

rráita, 4. m. npl. -taí, a potato.

rráidín, gsf. rráine, tough, stiff.  
rcannriádó, v. noun. of rcann-

riúigim, I frighten, I terrify.  
rlán folláin, safe and sound.

rréir, 2. f. gen. na rréire interest or pleasure in.

tairb, 1. m. gen. an tairb, a bull.  
a leitíeo te rcannriádó, such a fright.

an lá fé óeimheadó, the other day.  
aí a rón go (ná), although (not).

o'á feadáir, however good.  
um an utaca ro, by this time.

ag magadó fé, mocking, making fun of.

ó, before verbs, as, since.  
ag ceadáit, properly.

ir ot liom, I regret, am sorry.  
beannac, 3. f. gen. na beann-

naécta, a blessing.  
anam, 3. m. gen. an anma, npl.

anmanna, a soul.  
coif, close by, near (with gen.).

pe mäß, just as.

neigheád, 1. m. gen. an neigheád, an end.

raéar, 1. and 3. m. gen. an traéair and -a, npl. -anna, a kind, sort.

ír míteo dom, it is time for me.  
iongnaó, 1. and 3. m. gen. -ató and iongantá, wonder, surprise.

neacail, gsf., neacaila, difficult.

méir, abstract noun of móir.

raí, " " raua.

luigear, " " beag.

as goil, weeping, erying.

úmponntanair, 1. m. gen. an úmponntanair, a present, gift.

améir, last night (adv.).

í mbliadóna, this year (adv.).

#### XL.

acra, 4. m., npl. -ái, an acre.

álba, 5. f. gen. -an, Scotland.

báis, 3. f. gen. na báis, a bay.

banjioighain, 3. f. gen. na banjioighain, a queen.

caorla, 5. f. gen. na caorla, npl.

caorlaigh, a sheep.

cliaéán, 1. m. gen. an cliaéán, a side (of a hill).

coimteac, gsf.-tige, wild, strange, foreign.

coitceanta, common, general.

an Dingleann, 1. m. gen. -in, Dingle.

úphearranóigeacht, act of climbing.

eilír, 2. f. gen. -e, Elizabeth.

(f)ailí, 2. f. gen. na faille, a cliff.

baillia, 4. m. an baillia, a crop.

riathain, gsf. -e, wild.

roícheád, 1. m. gen. an roícheád, a ruin.

ráthair, 1. m. gen. an ráthair, the western land.

ionnruai, adj. gsf. -airie, cool.

iongantá, gsf. -tairge, wonderful.

luchtair, gsf. -airie, active, agile.

mainistír, 5. f. gen. na mainistír, a monastery.

míle, 4. m. npl. -lte (not inflected after numerals), a mile.

úisgacht, 3. f. gen. na úisgacht, a kingdom.

riá, farther.

Spáinneac, 1. m. gen. -ais, Spaniard.

tair, gsf. -re, damp, moist.

Éire, 5. f. gen. na Éireann, Ireland.

Cruaile Óuba, The Reeks, Co. Kerry.

as inbeair, grazing.

uaigheac, gsf. -nigé, lonely.

Loch Léin, the Lakes of Killarney.

iolair, 1. m. gen. an iolair, an eagle.

feall 1. m. gen. an feall, treachery.

Sionnainn, 2. f. gen. -e, the Shannon (also Sionna, 5. f. gen. -ann).

Tráig-lí, Tralee.

leóitne, 4. f. gen. na leóitne, a breeze.

mám, 2. f. gen. na máime, a mountain pass.

Cáipe, 3. f. gen. Cáipe, Easter.

róna, happy.

## IRISH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

A.

άθα, 5. f. gen. -nn, npl. άιθνε or άιθνεάča, a river.

άθαile, adv., home, homewards (*used with verbs of motion*).

άč, άct, conj., but.

άca, at them.

άcra, 4. m. npl. -jádí, an acre.

άðmao, 1. m., timber, wood.

άotuasíó, adv., from the north.

(r)άotuasík-im, v. fut. άotócao, vn. άotuasád, I kindle.

άt, at, with.

άzaiò, at you.

άzainn, at us.

άzam, at me.

άzat, at thee.

άzibíò, adj., ripe.

άzne, npl. of άθa, a river.

άzneán, 1. m., April.

1 n-áice, near (*gov. gen.*).

áici, at her.

άifteann, 1. m. gen. -junn, Mass.

(r)áill, 2. f. gen. and npl. faille, a cliff.

ir áil liom, I wish.

áine, compar. of álumn, beautiful.

áine, a. n. 4. f., beauty.

áineacét, a. n. 3. f., beauty.

1 n-áintheoin, in spite of (*gov. gen.*).

áimriji, 2. f. gen. -rije, weather.

1 n-aintheoin, in spite of (*gov. gen.*).

áinmíóde, 4. m. npl. áinmíóde, an animal.

áitro, 2. f., a direction, a point of the compass.

1 n-áitroe, up.

áire, 4. f., attention.

áirgeao, 1. m. gen. -jio, money, silver.

áiríte, adj., certain, special; go h-áiríte, at any rate, especially.

le h-áit, near (*with gen.*).

áit, adj., funny, strange, peculiar.

áit, 2. f. gen. áite, npl. áite, áiteanna, a place.

áitne, 4. f. acquaintance: τά άitne άgam aji ótine, I know a person.

áitníjir, 2. f. gen. -íre, imitation: veinim aitníjir aji, I imitate.

áitníjitearí, the imper. auton. of aitníjirim, I recite.

álba, 5. f. gen. Άlban, Scotland.

állta, adj., wild, savage.

ált, 1. m. gen. áit, an article.

álumn, adj. gsf. álne, áille, beautiful.

am, 3. f. gen. áma, npl. am-antá, time, tense; am iartha-jaç, past tense; am oíjhéalaç, future tense; am láitcheasäc, present tense.

óm, conj., however, though.

amaç, adv., out (*used with verbs of motion*).

amaç aji, out of; (*motion*); éuaio ré amaç aji an otis, he went out of the house.

amáin, one, only; aít amáin, except.

amadán, 1. m. gen. -áin, a fool.

amáian, 1. m. gen. -áin, a song.

amáiar, 1. m., doubt, suspicion.

ámítaç, conj., however, though, verily.

amuiç, { adv., rest outside.

an, art., gen. fem. ná, pl. ná; the.

an, whether? causes eclipsis; unites with jo and becomes aji in past tense (*aspirates*).

an or ana, an intensifying particle used with nouns and adjectives; ana-óúil, a great desire; ana-lá, a great day; ana-lag, very weak.



báirt-eal, 2. f. gen. -iȝe, rain ;  
 aȝ báirt-iȝ, raining.  
 (aȝ) bálcæpheac̄t, strolling.  
 balla, 4. m. npl. bállái, a wall.  
 bán, adj. gsf. báine, white.  
 banjióðan, 3. f. gen. báni-  
 jioðna, a queen.  
 baoȝal, 1. m. gen. baoȝail,  
 danger.  
 baoȝalaç, adj. gsf. baoȝal-  
 aȝe, dangerous.  
 bárrí, 1. m. gen. bárrí, top, sum-  
 mit ; v'á bárrí, as a result of  
 it, by it ; níl puinn v'á bárrí  
 aȝat, you have not much by it.  
 bárríða, 4 m., a crop.  
 báþ, 1. m. gen. báir, death ;  
 Geiðbáþ, I die.  
 báta, 4. m., a stick.  
 beao, 1st pers. fut. of tám, I am.  
 beaoð, conditional of támim.  
 beaȝ, adj. compar. luȝa, small,  
 little.  
 béal, 1. m. gen. béit, a mouth.  
 bealtame, 4. f., May.  
 bean, i. gen. mná, dat. mnaoi,  
 npl. mná, gen. pl. bæn, dat.  
 pl. mnáið, a woman.  
 beannaçt, 3. f. gen. -a, a blessing.  
 beaþia, gen. of bœri, a stake, a spit.  
 beinn, 1st pers. sing. conditional of tám.  
 beiri-im, past muȝ-ai, fut. báeri-  
 fæð, vn. bœriç, v. adj. beiriçte,  
 I bear, I carry ; muȝað é, he was born.  
 beiri-im aȝi . . . aȝi, I catch . . .  
 by ; muȝ ré aȝi an ȝcapall,  
 he caught the horse ; beiri-  
 ann ré aȝi láim oȝim, he catches me by the hand.  
 beiriç, 2. f. a pair, two persons  
 (gov. gen. pl. and aspirates) ;  
 beiriç feaȝi, two men.  
 beiriðealç, 1. m. gen. beiriðoȝiȝ,  
 a beast.

bí, past tense of t, was ; bí ré,  
 he was ; náið ré, was he ? ní  
 náið ré, he was not.  
 biað, 1. m. gen. biað, food.  
 bío, habitual present of t, they usually are.  
 bíoð, gen. of biað, food.  
 billeoȝ, 2. f. gen. óȝe, npl. -óȝa.  
 a leaf.  
 bím, hab. pres. of t, I usually am.  
 binn, gsf. -e, melodious, sweet.  
 binn, imperf. of t, I used to be.  
 bionn ré, hab. pres. of t, he usually is.  
 bionn ré, imperf. of t, he used to be.  
 bionán, 1. m. gen. áin, a pin.  
 bior, 3. m. gen. bœriða, a stake,  
 a spit, a point.  
 bior, past tense of támim, I was.  
 bláð, 3. m. gen. bláða, npl.  
 -tánnia, a blossom, a flower.  
 bliðaðan, 3. f. gen. bliðóna,  
 npl. bliðaðanta and bliðóna,  
 a year.  
 bliðaðain báriȝ, a leap year.  
 bliðaðanta, npl. of bliðaðain,  
 years.  
 bliðóna, gen. of bliðaðain, a year.  
 bó, f. gen. dat. bó, dat. buin,  
 npl. ba, gen. pl. bó, dat. pl.  
 buaið, a cow.  
 boȝ, adj. gsf. buiȝe, soft.  
 boȝ-aim, fut. boȝfæð, vn. boȝað,  
 I soften.  
 bojro, 1. m. gen. báriȝo, a table,  
 a board.  
 boycð, 4. m. npl. -caí, a box.  
 boȝámin, 4. m. npl. -níni, a cabin, a hut.  
 bótæri, 1. m. gen. -aȝiȝ, npl.  
 bótæjie, a road.  
 bjaðon, 1. m. gen. bjaðoin, npl.  
 bjaðona, a drop.  
 bjaðat, 1. m., gen. bjaðat, a garment ; a flag.  
 bjeac, 1. m. gen. bjuic, a trout.

θηεας, *gaf.* θηιсe, speckled.  
 θηεά᷑, *adj. compar.* θηεά᷑α,  
     splendid, fine.  
 θηεανηοάн, 1. *m. gen.* -οάн,  
     Brandon, Brendan.  
 θηεανηάн, 1. *m. gen.* -άн, Bran-  
     don, Brendan.  
 θηειсреáртa, 4. *m.*, breakfast.  
 θηеir, 2. *f. gen.* θηеirе, an in-  
     crease: θηеir ἀσyр, more  
     than—*e.g.*, θηеir 1 céao,  
     more than a hundred.  
 θηеit, *gen.* θηеite, θеitie, *vn.*  
     of θеitum, I bear.  
 θηеoite, *adj.*, sick, ill.  
 θηеoiteаt, 3. *f. gen.* -а, illness,  
     sickness.  
 θηи́г, 2. *f. gen.* -е, force, virtue,  
     reason: όá θηи́г ſin, for that  
     reason, therefore.  
 θηи́р-им, *fut.* θηи́рреаo, *vn.* θηи́р-  
     еаó, I break.  
 θηó, *f. gen.* θηón, *npl.* θηóиte,  
     a quern, a handmill, mill-  
     stones.  
 θηóг, 2. *f. gen.* θηóиge, *npl.*  
     θηóга, a shoe.  
 θuаcailл, 3. *m. gen.* -саllа, *npl.*  
     -саllí, a boy.  
 θuaиb, *dat. pl. of* бó, *f.*, a cow.  
 θuaиl-им, *fut.* θuaиlреаo, *vn.*  
     θuaиaó, I strike, I beat,  
     θuaиlіm . . . аj, I knock at;  
     θuaиleann O. liom, I meet D.  
 θuaиaó, *gen.* θuaиte, *vn.* of  
     θuaиlіm, I strike.  
 θuiöe, *adj.*, yellow.  
 θuiöeaс . . . ve, thankful . . .  
     to.  
 θuiöeaсаr, 1. *m. gen.* -саir,  
     thanks.  
 аj) buile, in a rage, mad.  
 na) builг, *npl.* 1. *m.*, (*the*)  
     bellows; builг is the *npl.* of  
     builг.  
 buin, *dat. sing. of* бó, *f.*, a cow.  
 buijo, *gen. sing. and npl. of*  
     bojо, 1. *m.*, a table, a board.  
 buin, 1. *m. gen.* buin, bottom,  
     foundation; 1 mbun, in charge

of, in care of; *bí ré i mbun na gcapall*, he was in charge of the horses.

c.

**cad**, interrog. pron., what.

caile, 2. *f. gen.* -ce, chalk.  
caitlin, 4. *m.*, a girl.

caill-im, fut. caillfeao, *vn.*  
cailleamaint, I lose.

*caillte*, verb. adj. of *caillim*, lost: this word is frequently used in the sense of the English word "dead."

cainnt, 2. *f. gen. -te, npl.*  
-teanna, talk, speech:  $\alpha_5$   
cainnt (le) talking (to)

cáiní, 4. m. npl. -íni, a cap.  
cáire, 4 m. cheese

*caiteam̄, vn. of caitim̄, I throw,  
I spend, I waste.*

**αιτεάμ** **αιμπίρη,** pastime,  
amusement.

**cait-**im, *fut.* **caitēpeao**, *vn.* **cait-**eam, I throw, I spend, I waste. This verb is used to translate the English verb "must." The *fut.* is generally used unless habitual action is implied. **cait-**piro mé vul abaire, I must go home. **caitēteam** é 'dēlanam, it must be done (habitually). **cait** ré vul amac, he had to go out.

*catalo*, l. *m.*, a quay, a shore,  
a haven.

cannapac, adj. gsf. -aīge, ill-tempered.

as) contain, warbling, singing.  
aoi, 4. f. *npl.* caoīte, an opportunity, occasion.

*caol*, *adj.* *g'sf.* *caoile*, narrow,  
slender.

σαοια, 5. f. gen. σαοιας, npl.  
σαοιας, a sheep.

capall, 1. *m. gen. sing. and npl.*

capall, a horse.

cáid, 5. *m. and f. gen. -o, npl.*

cáid, a friend.

cárr, 1. *m., a cart, a car.*

cárraigh, 2. *f. gen. cárraige or*

*cárraigse, npl. cárraigseacá, a rock.*

cárrán, 1. *m., a path.*

cárr-aím, *fut. cárran, vn. cárraú,*

I turn, I bend. *The autonomous forms of this verb are used in the sense of the English verb "meet"; cárraú feair oíche, they met a man.*

cárróis, 2. *f. gen. -óise, a coat.*

cárrúst, 1. *m. gen. -ús, a hammer.*

cáit, 1. *m. gen. cait, a cat.*

cáit, 3. *m. gen. cáit, a battle.*

cáitain, *interrog. adv., when?*

*Nuair is never used in asking questions. Cáitain is also spelled ca fion.*

cáitair, 5. *f. gen. cáitair, npl.*

cáitair, a city.

Cáitair Sairbhín, 5. *f., Cahirciveen (in Kerry).*

cáitaoir, 5. *f. gen. cáitaoireacá, npl.*

-taeacá, a chair.

cé, *interrog. pron., who?* Cé was formerly spelled cia. Cé leir, whose is? cé aca, which, which of them?

ceáct, 3. *m. gen. ceácta, npl.*

ceácta, a lesson.

Céadaoinein, 2. *f., Wednesday; vó*

Céadaoinein(e), on Wednesday.

Céadaoinein=céad aoiue, the first fast day (in the week).

céad, *num. adj. pl. ceadota, a*

*hundred; the pl. form is not used after numerals—e.g., oíct*

*gceáu, 800. Céad takes a*

*singular noun—e.g., céad*

*capall, a hundred horses.*

céad, *ord. adj. first; causes as-*

*piration, and is aspirated itself;*

*after an; an céad bhuachaill,*

*the first boy.*

céadona, *adj., same, similar;*

*mar an gceadona, likewise, in like manner, also.*

ceana, *adv., already, previously, before*

ceangál, 1. *m. gen. -gáil, act of binding, a knot, a bond;*

*ag ceangál . . (ve), binding, tying (to), fastening (to).*

ceangl-aim, *fut. ceanglócau,*

*vn. ceangál, or ceangáilt, I tie, I bind, I fasten.*

ceann, 1. *m. gen. sing. and npl.*

*cinn, a head, an end; a single individual or object—e.g.,*

*ceann ve rna peartais, one of the men; ceann aca, one of them; i gceann, at the end of;*

*i gceann tamall, after a short time; go ceann i bhfao, for a long time.*

ceannas, 1. *m. gen. -as, npl.*

*-as, act of buying, a purchase; ag ceannas, buying, purchasing.*

ceannuis-im, *fut. ceannócas, vn.*

*ceannas, I buy, I purchase.*

ceapic, 2. *f. gen. cipice, npl.*

*ceapica, a hen.*

ceaptaea, 5. *f. gen. -caen, npl.*

*-caen, or -canna, a forge, a smithy.*

ceapit, 1. *m. gen. cipit, or ceipit,*

*right, justice; i f ceapit tuim,*

*I ought; ba ceapit tuim tuil*

*abhaile, you ought to have gone home; tá an ceapit*

*agat, you are right.*

(Δ) ceatáir, *a numeral, four;*

*this word can never be used before a noun; tá ré a ceat-*

*áir, it is four o'clock; a tigí fé ceatáir, four times*

*three.*

ceatáiríomád, *ord. adj., fourth;*

*an ceatáiríomád lá, the fourth day.*

ceatáiríomá, 5. *f. gen. -aiman, a*

*quarter, a fourth part of any-*

*thing.*

céile, a fellow, companion; *le céile, le 'n-a céile*, together.  
 ceirt, 2. f. gen. ceirte, npl. -teanna, a question.  
 ceirtisg-im, fut. ceirteoðau, vn. ceirtisgða, I question; ceirtisgðear, let (people) question.  
 ceithe, num. adj., four.  
 ceol, 1. m. gen. ceoil, npl. ceoltá, music.  
 cé aca, } which (of them)?  
 cioca, }  
 Ciappaír, Kerry.  
 cill, 2. f. gen. cille, a church, cell.  
 Cill Áraine, 2. f., Killarney.  
 cím, I see; ní feicim, I do not see; connacár, I saw; ní feacár, I did not see; cífeau, I shall see; ní feicfeau, I shall not see; vn. feircint or feircint.  
 (or)cionn, over, above (gov. gen.); cionn is the old dat. case of ceann; i gcionn, at the end of.  
 cionn pé, he sees; ní feiceann pé, he does not see.  
 cipín, 4. m. npl. -íni, a chip of wood, a match.  
 cipeán, 1. m. gen. -eán, a basket.  
 círtin, 2. f. gen. -ine, a kitchen.  
 cít, 3. m. gen. ceatá, npl. ceatáanna, a shower.  
 clárde, 4. m. npl. cláða or clávda, a fence.  
 cláj, 1. m. gen. clái, npl. clája or clájada, a table.  
 cleite, 4. m. npl. -tí, a feather.  
 cliatán, 1. m. gen. -tán, a side (of a hill).  
 cloé, 2. f. gen. cloé, npl. cloéa, a stone.  
 cloð, 1. m. gen. cluig, a clock, a bell; a h-aon a cloð, one o'clock.  
 cloír-im, I hear; this verb is regular except in past tense—viz., éual-a(r), and verbal noun, cloírtin, cloírint, or clof.

clof, verbal noun of cloírím, and cluinim.  
 cluig, gen. sing. of cloð, a clock, a bell.  
 cluin-im, I hear; past tense éualaf; see cloírím.  
 cnoc, 1. m. gen. cnuc, a hill; Cnoc an tolair, Mount Eagle, a few miles west of Dingle.  
 coca, 4. m. npl. cocá, a cock of hay.  
 cooda, gen. sing. of curo, 3. f., a share, a part.  
 coulaó, vn. of coul-aim, I sleep; tá ré 'na coulaó, he is asleep; táro riað 'na gcoulaó, they are asleep; tá coulaó oím, I am sleepy.  
 coul-aim, fut. coulóðau, vn. coulaó, I sleep.  
 coictríðear, 2. f. gen. -re, npl. -eáca, a fortnight.  
 coill, 2. f. gen. -lle, npl. coillte, a wood.  
 coillte, npl. of coill.  
 coimteac, gsf. -tige, wild (of the sea), strange, foreign.  
 coinín, 4. m., a rabbit.  
 coinne, 4. f., expectation; ní maib son coinne agam leir, I did not expect him at all.  
 i gcoinne, } against, towards.  
 i gcoinnib, }  
 coinneal, 2. f. gen. coinnle, npl. coinnli, a candle, a torch.  
 cónj, gsf. córa, right, just, proper; iñ cónj dom, I ought; iñ córa óuit dul abail, you had better go home; ba córa ótom fanaímant, it would have been better for me to remain.  
 i gcoínp, for, in store for (governs genitive).  
 coipse, 4. m., oats.  
 (le) coir, near, beside (governs genitive).  
 coípe, gen. sing. of cop, 2. f., a foot.  
 coípriðeac, 3. f., travelling on foot.

**coitcheanta**, *adj.*, common, general; *adv.* generally.

**or comair**, in presence of, in front of, before (*gov. genitive*).

**comaire**, *4. f.*, an advice.

**comair**, *1. m. gen.* -*ais*, a short cut; *i* **comair**, near.

**comla**, *5. f. gen.* -*an*, *npl.* -*ain*, a door, a gate (*i.e.*, the movable part); a valve.

**comlaim**, *reg.*, I fulfil.

**comnuise**, *verb. noun of comnus* -im, I dwell; *táim im comnuise* *i* **comcais**, I live in Cork.

*i* **comnuise**, *adv.*, always.

**comra**, *5. f. gen.* -*ann*, *npl.* -*anna*, a chest, a large box.

**comrád**, *1. m. gen.* -*ráid*, -*áid*, *npl.* -*ráithe*, a conversation, a dialogue.

**comuirra**, *5. f. gen.* -*rán*, *npl.* -*rán*, a neighbour.

**connac**, *1st pers. sing. past tense of cím*, I saw; *ní feasa*. In these two words the usual termination “-ar,” is not used in Munster.

**connacarai**, they saw; *ní feasa-* *rai*, they did not see, *cf.* *cím*.

**connadé**, *4. f. npl.* connadéte, a county.

**conur**, *interrog. adv.*, how.

**cop**, *1. m. gen.* **cuip**, a stir, a move; *i* **n-a'** (*don*) **cop**, on any account, at all; *ao'n copi* *ro*, on this occasion, this time.

**Cóirca uí Ó Tuibne**, a district in West Kerry; it really means the race of Ó Tuibne.

**coircán**, *1. m. gen.* -*cáin*, a pot.

**coiriún**, *5. f. gen.* -*neac*, or *ónac*, *npl.* -*neac*, -*ónac*, a crown, five shillings.

**coirián**, *1. m. gen.* **coirián**, a reaping hook, a jaw; it also means a serrated mountain, as in **Coirián Tuatail**, in Kerry, the highest mountain in Ireland (3,410 ft.).

**coitá**, *verbal adj.*, tired, exhausted.

**coj**, *2. f. gen.*, **coir**, *npl.*, **cof**, a foot.

**comann**, *1. m. gen.* **comann**, *npl.* **comann**, a tree.

**comeara**, *gen. sing. of comor*, a belt.

**comios**, *2. f. gen.* **comise**, *npl.* **comiosa**, an end.

**comioenius**-im, *fut.* -*nóceao*, *vn.* -*nugao*, I finish, I terminate.

**comionna**, old (*outside of Munster* -this word means prudent).

**comor**, *3. m. gen.* **comeara**, a belt, a girdle.

**comos-dim**, *fut.* -*fad*, *vn.* -*ad*, I hang; *a* **comos-dim**, hanging.

**comot-dim**, *fut.* -*fad*, *vn.* -*ad*, I stoop, I bend; **comotdim** *a*, I commence, I set about.

**na Cmuadá**, the Reeks in Kerry: **cmuadá** is the plural of **cmuac**,

*2. f. gen.* -*áiče*, a heap, a stack.

**cmuó**, *1. m. gen.* **cmuio**, *npl.* -*ítte*, a horse-shoe.

**cmúd-dim**, *fut.* -*fad*, *vn.* -*ad*, *v. adj.* **cmúróte**, I milk.

**cmuitnead**, *3. f.*, wheat.

**cmuáid**, went; *ní théadáid*, *néad-* *adó*), did not go. See **téig**-im.

**cmuait**, *3. f. gen.* -*áitá*, *npl.* -*áitanna*, a visit.

**cmuairid** *pé*, he heard. See **cloírim**.

**cmuair**, I heard. See **cloírim**.

**cuán**, *1. m. gen.* **cuain**, *npl.* **cuanta**, a harbour.

**cuáda**, towards them.

**cuágáinn**, towards us.

**cuágám**, towards me.

**cuágat**, towards thee.

**cuicí**, towards her.

**cuio** *3. f. gen.* **coia**, *npl.* **coo**, *anna*, **cooca**, a share, part.

**cuig**, *num. adj.*, five.

**cuige**, towards him; **cao cuige**, why? (what for?)

cuit, 2. f. gen. -e, a fly.

cumín, f., remembrance, memory; iр cumín liom, I remember.

cumínig-im, fut. -neócaso, vn. -nuѓáð, I remember, think of: followed by the preposition ар.

cúinne, 4. f. npl. -ní, a corner, an angle.

cuiр-im, fut. -feasо, vn. cuij; I put, I send, I sow; cuiрim i n-iúl то, I inform.

cuiрtear, let (people) put.

cularí, 2. f. gen. -e, a suit. cúpla, a pair, a couple (*with gen.*).

cuma, iр cuma liom, I don't care.

cuma, 4. f. pl. cumča, way, manner; ар an scuma ro, in this manner.

cuj, verbal noun of cuiрim; аг cuij, putting, sending, sowing.

## O.

oá, num. adj., two; causes aspiration, and takes dual number (See сt XV.).

oá, conj., if; causes eclipsis.

o'á, to its, to his, &c.; before abs. noun o'á is equivalent to the English adverbs "however" and "the"—e.g., o'á доирюе, however high; o'á liuačáct 'реаð iр feaři, the sooner the better.

an Dinglean, 1. m., Dingle.

oaoine, npl. of ouine, a person. Oařdooin, f., Thursday; Oé'ji-оaoin, on Thursday.

oat, 3. m. gen. oáča, npl. -čanna, a colour.

oáčao, { num. adj. forty: fol- lowed by singular  
oá řičio, { noun.

oe, of, out of, from; takes r before the plural article, ve гна.

oé (օia), an old word for day, it is used now before the names of the days of the week—e.g., oé Domnaš, on Sunday, &c., also in iноé, yesterday, and iноiu, to-day.

oealbað, 1. m. gen. -aið, haste, hurry.

oeacsaiř, gsf. oeacsia, hard, difficult.

oeas-ар, depend. past. of тéšim; єuaðar, I went; ni Ѹeaðar, I did not go.

oealb, 2. f. gen. oealbe, a picture; statue.

oealb, gsf. oealba, poor, destitute.

oealljam, 1. m. gen. -jařim, appearance; то ѿїрі oealljam, apparently, probably.

oean-роо, I shall do or make.

oearia; тугам ꝑе noearia, I notice.

oeajibjáčaři, m. gen. -čaři, npl. -чјáчијеаčа, a brother.

oeajis, gsf. oeirje, red.

oeajis-aim, fut. -feasо, vn. -að, I redder, light (a pipe, &c.).

oear, gsf. oeirje, pretty, nice; an лáм oeар, the right hand.

oeic, num. adj., ten; causes eclipsis and prefixes n to vowels.

oeirdeanač, gsf. -aiže, late; le oeirdeanače, lately.

oeimín, go oeimín, indeed.

oeirmečač, 3. f. gen. -ta, difference.

oein-im, fut. oean-роо, vn. oeanač, I do, I make.

oeintear, (people) make; is made.

oeirbjiňiř, f. gen. -jeačaři, dat. řiřiři, npl. -jeačařiаčа or -чјијаčа, a sister.

oeirjeað, 1. m. gen. -juð, an end; an лá ꝑе oeirjeað, the other day, a few days ago.

OEIRJEAD ъogšmař, m., October.

τειρ-ιμ, past τυθη-αρ (τυθαιτ),  
fut. τεληταρ, vn. πάρο, v. adj.  
πάροτε, imper. mood αβαιη,  
I say: when followed by prep.  
τε it means I tell; αβαιη τε  
θηται ζο, τητ., tell Brian  
that, &c.; τυθαιτ ρέ λιον,  
he told me.

τεοάς, f. gen. τιχε, dat. τιχ, npl.  
τεοάδ, a drink, a draught.

τι νιαιού (gov. gen.), after; ιμ  
όνιαιο, after me; 'na ονιαιο ραν,  
after that.

τισιαν, gsf. τείνε, hard, laborious;  
strict, severe.

τισεαττ, 1. m. gen. -cill, one's  
best endeavour.

τισεαλλαć, gsf. -αιχε, energetic.

τιννέαρ, 1. m. gen. -έιη, a dinner.

τιοκ्लαονται, imper. auton., let  
(people) decline.

τιολ-ιμ, fut. -ραυ, vn. τιολ, I  
sell (le, to), τιολαι . . . αρ,  
I pay for.

τιον, 1. m. gen. τιν, thatch, a  
cover, a shelter.

τιρεαć, gsf. -ιχε, straight, exact;  
ζο τιρεαć, exactly.

τοćа(ό), compar. τοćαιοء, prob-  
able, likely.

{ 2. f., conjecture, opinion;  
τοćιć, if τοćιχ λιον, I think; ba  
τοćιћ, τοćιχ λετ αη, . . . you  
would think by. . . .

τομαν, 1. m. gen. -αιη, the  
world.

Τομναć, 1. m. gen. -αιћ, Sun-  
day, τε Τομναћ, on Sunday.

τονн, gsf. τουине, brown.

τονяр, 1. m. gen. -αιř, npl.  
τоиүре, a door.

τιφεαρανούιρεαć, 3. f. gen. -ά,  
act of climbing.

τοюицеаю, 1. m. gen. -ею, a  
bridge,

τουаō, 1. m. gen. ιό, difficulty,  
trouble, toil.

τуb, gsf. τуйбe, black.

τυθαιτ ρέ, he said. See  
τειριум.

τυθαιτ, I said.

τυθη-αρ, I said. See τειριум.  
τύιл, 2. f. gen. -е, a desire; τá  
τύиl αιхe, he desires.

τуилеаћар, 1. m. gen. -аји,  
foliage.

τуилеоъ, 2. f. gen. -оиχe, npl.  
-оъа, a leaf.

τуине, 4. m. npl. τаоине, a  
person.

τуиреаć, 3. f., state of being  
awake; τáим им τуиреаć, I  
am awake.

τуириг-ιм, fut. -реоčаю, vn.  
-реаć, I awaken.

τúм, m. gen. τúм and τúна,  
a fort, a fortress.

τун-ам, fut. -ρаю, vn. -аю, I  
shut, I close.

### e.

έаудас, 1. m. gen. -аић, npl.  
-аиχe, cloth; сulaиt éаудасћ,  
a suit (of clothes); а зури  
éаудасћ, their clothes.

еагла, 4. f., fear; τá еагла ојим  
or τе еагла λиом, I am afraid.

еаграмайл, compar. -раимла,  
strange, matchless, peculiar.

éан, 1. m. gen. éин, a bird.

еаняр, f., January.

еарияć, 1. m. gen. -аић, Spring.  
еатоића, prep. pron., between  
them.

еile, other, another; αn έέατ  
. . . . eile, the next.

Еилип, 2. f., Elizabeth.

τи н-еинреаć τe, along with, in  
company with.

еинне, anyone.

еиржe, vn. gen. еиржe, act of  
rising.

еирж-им, fut. еиржоčаю, vn.  
еиржe, I arise; еиржeанн λиом,  
I succeed.

еит(и)л-им, fut. еит(и)леоčаю,  
vn. еитил, I fly.

еоčаиř, 5. f. gen. еоčијаć, npl.  
-ијаća, a key.

eoſar, 1. *m. gen.* -aɪr, knowledge; tā eoſar a᷑am, I know.

eoſna, 4. and 5. *f. gen.* *id. or -an*, barley.

## F.

fao, 1. *m. faio, f.*, length, -distance; a᷑i fao, entirely; i ՚bfao, far off (space or time); faj i ՚bfao, before long; fao ó (join), long ago; go ceann i ՚bfao, for a long time; an faiο, &c., whilst, as long as. faua, *compar.* fuioe, or fia, long.

fág-aim, *fut.* -fao, *vn.* fágaunt or fágaile(t), I leave.

fág-aim, *fut.* ՚geobao, ՚geabao, *dep. fut.* fágfao, *vn.* fágaile, I find, I get.

fáil, 2. *f. gen.* -e, a cliff. fáilte, 4. *f.*, a welcome, a greeting.

(a᷑) faije, watching (a᷑).

faijige, 4. *f.*, a sea.

faitče, 4. *f.*, *npl.* -i, -ceac̄a, a lawn, an exercise-ground; faijče an imedh̄a, the playground.

falla, 4. *m.*, a wall.

fán-aim, *fut.* -fao, *vn.* -aṁaint, I remain; fán-aim le, I wait for.

fanaṁaint, *vn. of* fanaim.

pé, under; pé maḡ, just as.

feabhar, 1. and 3. *m. gen.* -aɪr or a᷑a excellence, goodness; o᷑á feabhar, however good; a᷑ ual i ՚bfeabhar, getting better, improving.

feabhr̄a, 4., February.

féad̄-aim, *fut.* -fao, *vn.* féad̄-aint, I look; féad̄aim a᷑, I look at.

(a᷑) feaō (gov. *gen.*), during.

féaō-aim, *fut.* -fao; I am able; I can.

(ní) feaōaī, I do not know; ní feaōaī ré, he does not know.

feall, 1. *m. gen.* feill (also *f. gen.* feille), treachery.

feat̄, 1. *m. gen.* fír, *npl.* fír, a man.

féar, 1. *m. gen.* féiřt, grass.

a᷑ féařiac̄, grazing.

fearomail, *gsf.* -aṁla, manly.

fearig, 2. *f. gen.* feirige, anger; tā fearig ořim, I am angry.

feal̄i, better; *compar. of* maič; iř feal̄i liom, I prefer; iř feal̄i tom, it is better for me.

feicim, *dep. form of* cím, I see. feircint, *vn. of* cím, I see.

feirim, 2. *f. gen.* -me, a farm.

feirmeoir, 3. *m. gen.* -ořia. *npl.* -oři, a farmer.

feirmeoirleac̄, 3. *f. gen.* -a, farming.

feircint, *verb. noun of* cím, I see.

a᷑ féirteam le (a᷑), waiting for, expecting.

feoróte, withered, faded, *v. adj.* of feođaim.

feoil, 3. *f. gen.* -ořa, flesh, meat.

fiab̄am, *compar.* -ne, wild, savage.

fiab̄uiđ-im, *fut.* -rióčao, *vn.* -riújse, I enquire, I ask; takes prep. ve.

fiče, twenty; *gen.* fičeao, *dat.* fičio, *npl.* fičio; *takes noun in singular number.*

fill-im, *fut.* -feao, *vn.* -eaō, I return, I fold, I wrap.

fior, 3. *m. gen.* feařa, knowledge; tā a fior a᷑am, I know.

fiú, iř fiú liom, &c. See Ceac̄t 32.

fiuc̄-aim, *fut.* -fao, *vn.* -aō, I boil (*intrans.*); a᷑ fiuc̄ao, boiling.

fiuc̄, *gsf.* fiče, wet.

focal, 1. *m. gen.* -aīl, a word.

foğluim-im, foğluim-iřim, *fut.* -eočao, *vn.* foğluim, I learn.

fōs̄m̄ai, 1. m. gen. -āīr, Autumn, harvest.  
 fōs̄nam̄, 1. m. gen. āim̄, being of service; tāim̄ āī fōs̄nam̄, I am well.  
 pollain, gsf. -ne, wholesome.  
 fonn, 1. m. gen. fuinn, a desire; the air of a song; tā fonn ōim̄, I desire; ās̄ gábáil fuinn, singing.  
 fōt̄riac̄, 1. m. gen. -āīḡ, a ruin.  
 r̄f̄seas̄ḡia, 4. m., an answer.  
 fuac̄t̄, 3. m. gen. -ta, coldness.  
 fuadac̄, 1. m. gen. -āīḡ, plundering, robbing.  
 fuaduiḡ-im̄, fut. -vó̄c̄ao, vn. fuadac̄, I plunder, I rob, I carry off by force.  
 fuaḡáil, vn. of fuaḡaim̄, I sew.  
 fuaj̄, gsf. fuaj̄ie, cold.  
 fuide, compar. of fuoda, long.  
 fuiḡleac̄, 1. m. gen., -īḡ, a remnant, a remainder.  
 fuil, 3. f. gen. fol̄a, blood.  
 fuil, dep. pres. of tā: ná fuil ré ann? is it not there?  
 fuilteac̄, gsf. -tīḡe, bloody.  
 fuinn, gen. sing. of fonn.  
 fuinne, prep. pron., under us.  
 fuinneoḡ, 2. f. gen. -eōīḡe, npl. -eōga, a window.  
 fuinte, verb. adj., well-knit, well-formed.  
 fuirfe, 4. m., act of harrowing.  
 fum̄, prep. pron., under me.  
 fút̄, " under thee.  
 fúca, " under them.

S.

gába, 4. and 5. m. gen. gába,  
 gábann, npl. gáibne, a smith.  
 gábaō, 1. m., want, need, distress; ní gábaō óom̄ a piāō, &c. I need not say, &c.; tā gábaō agam̄ leip̄, I need it.  
 gábáil, 3. f. gen. -ála, act of taking, seizing, &c.; ās̄ gábáil an bó̄t̄ar, going along the road; ās̄ gábáil fuinn, singing.

gáb-aim̄, fut. geob̄ao (gábfao), vn. gábáil, I take, I seize, &c.; gábaim̄ páirón āgat (or gáb mo leat̄-rcéal), I beg your pardon; excuse me.  
 gáé, distr. adj., each, every.  
 gáðar, 1. m. gen. -āīr, a fox-hound.  
 gáim̄róe, 4. m., act of laughing, laughter.  
 gáot̄, 2. f. gen. gáot̄e, a wind.  
 gárb̄, gsf. gárib̄e, rough; ana-gárb̄, very rough.  
 gárib̄ún, 1. m. gen. -ún, a little boy.  
 gárip̄o or gárip̄o, short.  
 géal, gsf. gíle, bright, white.  
 geall-aim̄, fut. -fao, vn. -am̄aint, I promise.  
 geallam̄aint, vn. of geallaim̄, a promise.  
 géam̄, gsf. géipe, sharp, steep.  
 géam̄p̄, gsf. gíom̄pa, short.  
 géam̄p̄icale, 4. m., a little girl.  
 géib̄-im̄, I get, I find; dep. pres. fās̄-aim̄; past fuair-eaḡ; fut. geob̄ao or gáeb̄ao, dep. fut. fuiḡeao or fās̄fao; vn. fās̄-áil.  
 gém̄pead̄, 1. m. gen. -pió, winter.  
 gíom̄pa, gsf. of géam̄p̄, short.  
 gíom̄p̄ac̄t̄, 3. f. gen. -a, shortness, nearness.  
 glac-aim̄, fut. -fao, vn. -aō, I take, I receive.  
 glan, gsf. glaine, clean.  
 glar, adj. gsf. glaire; green (of grass, &c.); more usually grey; as, rúil glar, capall glar; chilly.  
 glar, 1. m. gen. glair, a look (of a door).  
 glaoit̄-aim̄, fut. -fao, vn. -aē (aī), I call.  
 gleann, 3. m. gen. gleanna, npl. gleannata, a glen, a valley.  
 gléar-aim̄, fut. -fao, vn. -aō, I harness, I prepare.  
 gluair-im̄, fut. -fao, vn. -eaēt̄, I set out, I depart.

ȝnáċāc, *gsf.* -ái᷑e, usual, customary.  
 ȝnó, *m. gen.* ȝnóča, *npl.* -ča or -čái, business, occupation.  
 ȝnóčāc, *gsf.* -ái᷑e, busy.  
 ȝsoile, *4. m.*, appetite, stomach.  
 ȝsoim, *gsf.* ȝsuimé, blue.  
 ȝstáinne, *4. m. npl.* -í, -neáča, a grain, a small quantity.  
 ȝsteaniníaj, *gsf.* -ái᷑e, funny, amusing, queer.  
 ȝstian, *2. f. gen.* ȝstéine, *npl.* ȝstiantá, the sun.  
 ȝstuag, *2. f. gen.* ȝstuaiȝe, hair.  
 ȝstualne, *npl.* of ȝstuala.  
 ȝstuala, *5. f. gen.* -ann, *npl.* ȝstualne, a shoulder.  
 ȝstána, *4. m. npl.* ȝstáná, a gown, dress.  
 ȝstáč, *3. m. gen.* ȝstáča, a voice.

## 1.

iačall, *1. m. gen.* -áll, obligation, constraint; čuijí ré iačall aijí, he compelled him.  
 iapann, *1. m. gen.* -ánn, iron.  
 iapri-áim, *fut.* -páv, *vn.* -ái᷑o, I beseech, I ask; this verb is followed by the prep. aijí; cf. ȝiaþriuiȝim.  
 iapriac̄t, *3. f. gen.* -ta, an attempt.  
 iaprári, *1. m.*, the western district.  
 iarc, *1. m. gen.* éírc, a fish.  
 (á᷑) iarcáč, fishing.  
 iarijí, *prep.*, between.  
 im, *2. m. gen.* -e, butter.  
 iméall, *1. m. gen.* imill, an edge, a border.  
 iméalitá, *gen. of* imijí, act of playing.  
 iméarc, among (*gov. gen.*).  
 imijí-im, *fut.* -eočáv, *vn.* imijí, I play.  
 imjníom, *3. m. gen.* -á, care, anxiety, concern.  
 imteočáv, I shall go away. See imtiȝ-im.  
 imtiȝ-im, *fut.* imteočáv, *vn.* imteac̄t, I go away.

(á᷑) inþeaří, grazing.  
 inneal, *1. m. gen.* -nill, and *2. f. gen.* innille, a machine, an apparatus.  
 inneal bainte, a mowing machine.  
 inneal buaile, a threshing machine.  
 inneoin, *3. f. gen.* -ona, *npl.* -onača, an anvil.  
 inneoráv, { I shall tell.  
 inneorečáv, {  
 innpriim, *fut.* inneoráv, inpre-očáv, *vn.* innpriint (oo), I tell.  
 iolají, *1. m. gen.* -aijí, an eagle.  
 ioljiač, *1. m.*, plurality; uimíjí ioljiač, the plural number.  
 (an) iomad, too much (*gov. gen.*).  
 iomáin(t), *3. f. gen.* -ána, playing at hurley.  
 iomčáv, *1. m. gen.* -aijí, act of carrying.  
 iompuis̄-im, *fut.* -póčáv, *vn.* -páił or -póv, I turn.  
 ionad, *1. m. gen.* -áio, a place; i n-ionad, instead of.  
 ionnřuaří, *gsf.* -ái᷑e, cool.  
 ionnřuařt, *2. f. gen.* -e, act of tumbling, rolling, wallowing.  
 iongantáč, *gsf.* -ái᷑e, wonderful.  
 iongna(v), *4. m. or f.*, wonderment, astonishment; tá iong-na ořim, I am astonished.  
 ionntuis̄-im, *fut.* -tóčáv, *vn.* -táił or -tóv, I turn, I change.  
 ionnta, *prep. pron.* in them.  
 iočlann, *2. f. gen.* -ainne, a haggard; also iočla, *5 f. gen.* -ann.  
 iреal, *gsf.* iреle, low.  
 iрteac̄, *adv.* (*motion*), in, inwards; iрteac̄ i, into.  
 iрtiȝ, *adv.* (*rest*), in, inside.  
 iрt'oróče, *adv.*, at night, in the night.  
 ič-im, *fut.* iopáv, *vn.* iče, I eat.  
 iuit or iúl, knowledge; cuijim i n-iuit oo, I inform.  
 iúl, *1. m.*, July.

## L.

Lá, *m. gen. lae, dat. lá, lá, npl.*  
 Læta, Læteanta, a day; lá  
 gříme, a sunny day.  
 Láca, *5. f. gen. lacan, npl.*  
 Lacan, a duck.  
 Læteanta, days. See lá.  
 Læg, *gsf. laige, weak.*  
 Lárisi, *gsf. lárisie, strong.*  
 Láip, *5. f. gen. láipac, npl.*  
 Láipacá, a mare.  
 Láitpecá, *adj. and adv., present,*  
     *presently, immediately.*  
 Lám, *2. f. gen. láime, npl. láma,*  
     *a hand.*  
 Lampá, *4. m. npl. -paí, a lamp.*  
 Lán, *adj., full.*  
 Lápi, *1. m., middle, floor, ground;*  
     *in lápi, in the middle; ápi lápi,*  
     *on the ground (laid low).*  
 Lárapó, *vn. of lárapim, I light, I*  
     *burn; ápi lárapó, on fire, burn-*  
     *ing, glowing.*  
 Lærtall ve, on the further side  
     *of, beyond.*  
 Leatbarj, *1. m. gen. -aij, a book.*  
 Leatbarjann, *2. f. gen. -ainne, a*  
     *library.*  
 Lean-dim, *fut. -paø, vn. -dimant,*  
     *I follow; leanaim ve, I stick*  
     *to; lean ojt (leat), continue.*  
 Leanb, *1. m. gen. leimb, npl.*  
     *Leanbái, a child.*  
 Leap, *3. m. gen. -a, benefit, im-*  
     *provement; tñgar comairle*  
     *a leap vo, I gave him a*  
     *profitable advice; zo gcuairid*  
     *Oia ápi vo leap tú, may God*  
     *direct you.*  
 Leat, *2. f. gen. leite, a half, a*  
     *side; leat is used for one of a*  
     *pair—e.g., leat-júil, one eye;*  
     *bí ri ápi leat-júil, she was*  
     *one-eyed; fé leit, separately,*  
     *apart; i leit, aside, over; gæb i*  
     *leit, come aside, come here; i*  
     *leat-taorib, aside to one side;*  
     *a leat, half of it.*  
 Leat-dim, *fut. -paø, vn. -að, I*  
     *spread, I widen; tá an dojtar*

ápi leatdáð, the door is open;  
 to leat a júile ápi, he  
 opened his eyes in astonish-  
 ment.

Leatán, *gsf. leitne, broad, wide.*  
 Leatanað, *1. m. gen. -aið, a page*  
     *(of a book).*

Leatari, *1. m. gen. -aij, leather.*  
 Leat-éomóin, half a crown. See  
     *cóimón.*

Leat uair, *2. f. gen. -uairie, half*  
     *an hour.*

Léi, *prep. pron., with her.*

Léigear, *vn. of léigim.*

Léig-im, *fut. -feadø, vn. leigint,*  
     *leogaint, I allow.*

Léig-im, *fut. -feadø, vn. -eadn,*  
     *eadø, I read.*

Léim-im, *fut. -feadø, vn. -neadc,*  
     *I leap, I jump.*

Zo léir, *adv., entirely.*

Leir, *prep. pron., with him; also*  
     *the form of the prep. le before*  
     *the article—e.g., leir an; also.*

Leirceamair, *gsf. -mála, lazy,*  
     *slothful.*

Zo leit, and a half. See leat.

i leit, over, aside.

Leit-éir, *2. f. npl. -oí, kind, sort;*  
     *a leit-éir, the “like of” him;*  
     *a leit-éir riñ ve riñ, such a*  
     *thing as that.*

Leitir. See litir.

Leo, *prep. pron., with them.*

Zo leon, *plenty, abundance.*

Liacépóin, *2. f. npl. -oí, a ball.*

Lion tíse, *a household.*

Liom, *prep. pron., with me.*

Lion, *1. m. gen. lin, npl. lionað,*  
     *a net.*

Lion-dim, *fut. -paø, -að, I fill.*

Litir, *2. f. gen. litre, npl.*  
     *litreaca, a letter (also leitir).*

Loč, *3. m. gen. loča, a lake;*  
     *loč léin, the Lakes of Kil-*  
     *larney.*

Lom, *adj. gsf. luime, bare.*

Lonouð, *1. m. gen. -uð, a black-*  
     *bird.*

Long, *2. f. gen. lungé, a ship.*

Lonndoun, 2. *f. gen.* -uine, London.  
 lóig, 1. *m. gen.* luig, a track ;  
     ári lóig, looking for, pursuing.  
 luac, 3. *m. gen.* luaca, price,  
     value, worth.  
 luairde, 4. *f.*, lead ; peann  
     luairde, a "lead" pencil.  
 luan, 1. *m.*, Monday ; té luain,  
     on Monday.  
 lúb-dim, *fut.* -fao, *vn.* -aó, I  
     bend.  
 lug, *compar.* of beag, small,  
     few.  
 lugnara, 4. *m.*, August.  
 lutnach, *gsf.* -aighe, active, quick,  
     agile.

m.

má, ; causes aspiration.  
 mac, 1. *m. gen.* mic, a son.  
 macánta, *adj.*, honest, upright.  
 madraó, 1. *m. gen.* -aíó, *npl.*  
     -aíde, a dog.  
 magaó, 1. *m. gen.* -aíó, mocking,  
     joking ; ág magaó fé or ág  
     véanam magaó fé, making  
     fun of.  
 mairoe, 4. *m.*, a stick.  
 mairoe-páma, 4. *m.*, an oar.  
 mairoeán, 2. *f. gen.* -one, morn-  
     ing ; ári mairoin, in the morn-  
     ing.  
 máigírtí, 4. *m. gen.* máigírtí, *npl.* -tí, a master.  
 mainirtí, 5. *f. gen.* -tmeac, a  
     monastery.  
 maium-im, *fut.* -feao, *vn.* -eáctain,  
     I live, I exist.  
 maiuméalaí, 1. *m. gen.* -aí, a  
     sailor.  
 mala, 4. *m. npl.* -lai, a bog.  
 maf, as ; aspirates ; maf a  
     (eclipsing) where (*not* inter-  
     rog.).  
 mara, *gen. sing.* of muiri, a sea ;  
     conj. unless.  
 marcaí, 1. *m. gen.* -aí, a horse-  
     man, a rider.  
 marcaséad, 3. *f. gen.* -a, act of  
     riding.

marigaó, 1. *m. gen.* -aíó, *npl.*  
     -aíde, a market ; ári an mar-  
     gaó, at the market.  
 marít, *compar.* fealp, good.  
 Maírt, 1. *m. gen.* Maírt, Tues-  
     day ; té Maírt, on Tuesday.  
 Márta, 4. *m.*, March.  
 máití, *f. gen.* -aí, *npl.* máit-  
     í, a mother.  
 meádon, 1. *m. gen.* -oín, middle ;  
     meádon-lae, midday ; meádo-  
     on-oiríce, midnight.  
 Meádon-poísmair, September  
     (the middle of the harvest).  
 meaig, *m.*, a magpie.  
 meala, *gen. of* mil, honey.  
 méaduig-im, *fut.* -oíceao, *vn.*  
     vuigáó, I increase.  
 méaracán, 1. *m.*, a thimble ;  
     fealp na méaracán, the  
     thimble-rigger.  
 meap, 3. *m. gen.*, meap, esteem ;  
     tá meap agam ári, I esteem.  
 meapa, *compar.* of olc, bad.  
 meap-dim, *fut.* -fao, *vn.* meap,  
     I judge, I consider.  
 méir, *m.*, amount, quantity ;  
     cé méir, how much ? how  
     many ? o'á méir, however  
     great.  
 meil-im, *fut.* -feao, *vn.* meilt ;  
     I grind.  
 meicéam, 1. *m. gen.* -im, *Juno.*  
 mí, *f. gen. id. and* mióra, *npl.*  
     mióra, mionna, a month ;  
     mí is used as plural after  
     numerals ; oíct mí, eight  
     months.  
 mil, 3. *f. gen.* meala, honey.  
 mile, 4. *m. npl.* milte, a mile,  
     a thousand ; mile is used  
     after numerals ; náoi mile,  
     nine miles or 9,000.  
 mill-im, *fut.* -feao, *vn.* -eáó, I  
     destroy.  
 milteán, 1. *m. gen.* -áin, *npl.*  
     milteán, a sweet.  
 min, 2. *f. gen.* -e, meal.  
 min, *gsf.* míne, smooth, fine.

**so minic**, often (**so** is omitted when **is** precedes).

**mion-tonn**, 2. *f. gen.* -tuinne, *npl.* -tonna, a ripple.

**milf**, *ges.* milfe, sweet.

**mipte** = meara + te, the worse of it; **ní mipte óm a piád**, it is no harm for me to say,

I may say.

**mičio**, high time; **is mičio óom**, it is time for me.

**mnó**, *gen. sing.* and *npl.* of bean, *f.*, a woman.

**mo**, *poss. adj.*, my.

**mó**, *compar.* of mój, big, great.

'mó = iomóða, many; **is 'mó vuine**, &c., 'tis many a person, &c. An'mó vuine? how many persons?

**moiil**, 2. *f. gen.* -e, delay; **gán moiil**, without delay, immediately.

**món**, 3. *f. gen.* móna, *npl.* móinté, a bog, turf.

**móinféad**, 1. *m. gen.* -éir, a meadow.

**mój**, *compar.* mó, big, large.

**móján**, 1. *m.*, much, many, a great many (*gov. gen.*).

**mójálač**, *ges.* -aigé, haughty, proud.

**mój-utimčeall**, round about.

**muileann**, 1. *m. gen.* -inn, *npl.* muilne, multe, a mill.

**muilneoir**, 3 *m. gen.* -oir, *npl.* -oirí, a miller.

**muinntear**, 2. *f. gen.* -tíre, people.

**muír**, 3. *f. gen.* mairia, a sea.

**muíre!** why!

**muillač**, 1. *m. gen.* -aigé, *npl.* -aigé, a summit.

**muia** (*muna*), unless, if not (*causes eclipsis*); **muiaj** (= muia + jo, used with past tense of reg. verbs).

**n.**

**na**, the *gen. sing. fem.* and the *plural* of an, the.

**ná**, than, nor.

**ná**, neg. rel. and conj. that not; it has no effect on consonants, but prefixes h to vowels. Outside of Munster:—

**náč** (*causes eclipsis*) is used. In the past tense both become nári.

**náč**; this word has the same meaning as ná or náč, it is used as a part of the verb is; náč mój, almost.

**nájhe**, 4. *f.*, shame; tā nájhe aij, he is ashamed.

**naoi**, num. *adj.*, nine; causes eclipsis.

**naoīdeanán**, 1. *m. gen.* -án, an infant.

**naoim**, 1. *m. gen.* naoim, a saint.

**naoimča**, *adj.*, holy, blessed.

**náj**, that . . . not, who . . . not, &c.; used only with past tense.

**nead**, *m. or f. gen.* nio or nioe, *npl.* nioeacá, a nest.

**neamh-čoitčeanta**, strange, unusual.

**neamh-óigiead**, indirect.

**ní**, neg. *adv.*, not (*causes aspiration*).

**níó**, 4. *m. npl.* neíte, a thing.

**níoj**, neg. *adv.* = ní + jo, not, used only with past tense.

**níor** = níó + is, used with compar. of adj. See Ceáct 29.

**novalač**, *f. gen.* novalač, Christmas; mí na novalač, December.

**nó**, conj., or.

**nóimeat**, 1. *m. gen.* -it, *npl.* nómít or nóimeatáí, a minute.

**nuaig**, *adv.*, when; causes aspiration; is never used interrogatively. See catán.

**o.**

**ó**, prep. from; causes aspiration; ó'n, from the; plur. ó'na. This

prep. is used with *tá* as the equivalent of the English verb "want;" *tá an capaill ó'n bhearn*, *that man wants the horse*. For its compounds with the pers. pronouns, see § 216; before verbs, as, since, *obair*, 2. *f. gen.*, *oibhre*, *npl.* *oibhreacá*, work, employment. *ocraif*, 1. *m. gen.* -*aif*, hunger; *tá ocraif oifim*, I am hungry. *ó théar*, *adv.*, southwards.

*óig*, *gsf.* *óige*, young.

*oibhre*, *gen. sing.* of *obair*, work.

*oiríche*, 4. *f. npl.* *oirícheanta*, a night; *i fír* *oiríche*, at night.

*oroe*, 4. *m.*, a teacher.

*oileán*, 1. *m. gen.* -*án*, an island.

*oimhead*, so many, as many (with gen.) (*agur*, as).

*ót*, 1. *m. vn.* of *ótáim*; *ag ól*, drinking.

*ótáim*, *fut.* -*fao*, *vn.* *ót*, I drink, I smoke; *bí ré ag ót a píopa*, he was smoking his pipe.

*olaclán*, 1. *m. gen.*, -*án*, habit of drinking.

*ole*, *compar.*, *meara*, bad.

*oírlaib*, *prep. pron.*, on you.

*oírlainn*, *prep. pron.*, on us.

*óráit*, 4. *f.*, an orange.

*oifim*, *prep. pron.*, on me.

*óif*, 1. *m. gen.* *óif*, gold.

*oifro*, 1. *m. gen.* *uifro*, a sledge (-hammer).

*oif*, *prep. pron.*, on thee.

*oiféa*, *prep. pron.*, on them.

*orcailt*, *vn.* of *orcláim*; *ag orcailt*, opening.

*orcláim*, *fut.* -*ócláid*, *vn.* *orcailt*; I open.

*ó foin*, since then.

*ot*, if ot liom, I am sorry.

*ó tuairí*, *adv.*, northwards.

### p.

*páipéar*, 1. *m. gen.* -*éip*, paper.

*páipe*, 2. *f. gen.* -*ce*, *npl.* *páipeann*, a (pasture) field.

*páipte*, 4. *m.*, a child.

*peann*, 1. *m. gen.* *pinn*, *npl.* *peanna*, *pinn*, a pen.

*peairí*, 5. *f. gen.* -*fan*, *npl.* -*fan*, a person.

*pínginn*, 2. *f. gen.* -*gne*, or -*e*, *npl.* *pínginní*, -*e*, a penny.

*píoc-dím*, *fut.* -*fad*, *vn.* -*dó*, I pick, I pluck.

*píleárc-dím*, *fut.* -*fad*, *vn.* -*dó*, I burst (apí *Íráipróe*, out laughing).

*píluair*, 2. *f. gen.* -*e*, *npl.* -*eanna*, a cave.

*píúp*, 1. *m. gen.* *píúp*, flour.

*pobal*, 1. *m. gen.* -*ail*, a congregation, a church.

*póca*, 4. *m. npl.* -*cá*, a pocket.

*pól*, 1. *m. gen.* -*óil*, Paul.

*priár*, 1. *m. gen.* *priáir*, brass.

*priáta*, 4. *m. npl.* -*taí*, a potato.

*priéacán*, 1. *m. gen.* -*cáin*, a crow.

*píunn*, much (gov. gen.)—used generally in negative or interrogative sentences.

*punnann*, 2. *f. gen.* -*ainne*, *npl.* -*anna*, a sheaf.

*púnt*, 1. *m. gen.* *púint*, a pound.

### R.

*pádó*, *vn.* of *deiridum*, I say.

*pándáic*, 1. *m. gen.* -*aic*, sight, view, prospect.

*páitce*, 4. *f. npl.* *id.* and -*anna*, a quarter, a season.

*pámatódeaít*, act of rowing.

*pang*, 3. *m. gen.* *pangá*, a rank, a class.

*paoil*, 5. *f. gen.* *paoláć*, *npl.* *paoláća*, sixpence.

*péiró*, *gsf.* *péiróe*, smooth, level, ready.

*péiróteac*, 1. *m. vn.* of *péiró*-*tigim*.

*péirótiğ-im*, *fut.* -*teoćao*, *vn.* -*teac*, I make smooth, I settle, I solve (a difficulty).

*pí*, *m. npl.* *píğte*, a king.

*píbin*, 4. *m. npl.* -*íní*, a ribbon.

μίστην, *gsf.* μίστη, tough, stiff, sullen, slow.  
 μίσχας, 3. *f. gen.* -ά, kingdom.  
 μίσχαστι, *gsf.* -ιλά, kingly, royal.  
 1 μίτ, during (*with gen.*).  
 μίτ-ιμ, *fut.* -φεδο, *vn.* μίτ, I run.  
 μοιμ, μοιμ, *prep.*, before.  
 μοιμή, { *prep. pron.*, before  
           } him; μοιμή τιν, before  
           } μοιμή τιν, before  
           } that, previously.  
 μοιμη, *prep. pron.*, before her.  
 μοιμαι, „ „ before you.  
 μοιμαιν, „ „ before us.  
 μοιμα, „ „ before me.  
 μοιματ, „ „ before thee.  
 μυλό, *gsf.* μυλιό, dark-red, red-haired.

μυτο, 3. *m. gen.* μυτα, *npl.* μυταί, a thing.

μυτ, past tense of βειμιμ, I bear.  
 μυζλό ἐ, he was born.

## S.

ράθαιλ-ιμ, *fut.* -φεδο, *vn.* -τ, I save.  
 ραι, 1. *m. gen.* ραι, a sack.

ραγατ, 1. *m. gen.* -αιτ, a priest.  
 ραξαρ, 1. and 3. *m. gen.* -αιρ,

αρα, *pl.* -αια, kind, sort.

ραιόθηρ, *gsf.* ραιόθηρε, rich.

ράιτε, 4. *f.*, the sea.

ραλλ, 1. *m. gen.* -αιν, salt.

ραλ, *adv. (motion)* over there;  
 ειρηραλ ἐ, put it over there.

ραμπαό, 1. *m. gen.* -αιό, summer;  
 λαραμπαό, a summer day.

ραν, demon. *adj.*, that, those; αν φεαηρ ραν, that man.

ραογαλ, 1. *m. gen.* -αιλ, the world, life.

ραοη, *gsf.* ραοηε, cheap, free.

ραοη, 1. *m. gen.* ραοη, a craftsman, a tradesman; ραοη

cloise, a mason.

ραη, *conj.*, before; ραηη=ραη + ιο; ραη ι θεαν, before long.

ράρτα, satisfied.

Σαταιη, 1. *m. gen.* -αιη;

Saturday: νέ Σαταιη, on Saturday.

ρεσιτ-ιμ, *fut.* -φεδο, *vn.* -εδε,  
 I shout, I laugh heartily.

ρεамал, 1. *m. gen.* -ιл, a (rain) cloud.

ρεанниса०, *m. vn. of* ρеанниса०  
 im, I terrify, I frighten.

ρеат, 3. *m. gen.* ρеат, a shadow.

ρеата, 4. *m.*, a flock, a group.

ρеатан, 1. *m. gen.* -иан, a space

of time.

ρеаč, 2. *f. gen.* ρеаčе, *npl.*  
 ρеаčа, a whitethorn bush.

ρеаl, 1. *m. gen.* ρеаl, *npl.*  
 ρеаltа, a story.

ρеалуиðеаct, 3. *f. gen.* -а, story-

telling.

ρеiatан, 1. *m. gen.* -иан, a wing.

ρеiatан леатай, a bat (animal).

ρеиобоl, 1. *m.*, a barn.

ρеол, 2. *f. gen.* -е, *npl.* -еанна, a school.

ρеolájie, 4. *m. npl.* -и, a scholar.

ρеиюб-аим, *fut.* -φεδο, *vn.* -иа०,  
 I write.

ρеиюиðеаct-им, *fut.* -иоðау, *vn.*  
 -иоðау, I examine.

ρеиаб-аим, *fut.* -φεδο, *vn.* -иа०,  
 I sweep.

ρé, pers. *pron.*, he.

ρé, num. *adj.*, six.

ρеаčаr, *conj.*, beyond, compared with.

ρеаčт, *num. adj.*, seven (eclipses).

ρеаctиain, 2. *f. gen.* -е, a week.

ρеан, *compar.* ρine, old (ρеан is a prefix only).

ρеан, 1. *m. gen.* ρеин, prosperity.

ρеан-аtaiη, *m.*, a grandfather;  
 for inflection, see аtaiη.

ρеан-дуine, 4. *m. npl.* -иаoine, an old person.

ρеар-аim, *fut.* -φεδο, *vn.* ρеарam,  
 I stand; τаim ιm ρеарam,  
 I am standing.

ρеарam, 1. *m. vn. of* ρеарam.

ρеарuη, 1. *m. gen.* -иη, a season.

réo-im, fut. -feao, vn. -eaō, I  
     blow.  
 réipéat, 1. m. gen. -éil, a  
     chapel.  
 reo, demon. adj., this, these;  
     used after a slender vowel or  
     consonant; na fír̄ reo, these  
     men.  
 reol, 1. m. gen. rœol, npl.  
     reolta, a sail.  
 reomra, 4. m., a room.  
 ri, pers. pron. she.  
 riə, compar. of rœa.  
 riər̄, adv., backwards, westwards.  
 rilin, 4. m. npl. -ini, a cherry.  
 rin, demon. adj., that, those;  
     used after a slender vowel or  
     consonant; na fír̄ rin, those  
     men. See ran.  
 rín-im, fut. -feao, vn. -eaō, I  
     stretch.  
 rinn, pers. pron., we, us.  
 ríol, 1. m. gen. ríl, npl. ríolta,  
     seed.  
 Sionnáinn, 2. f. the Shannon (also  
     Sionna, 5. f. gen. -ann).  
 riopa, 4. m. npl. -ái, a shop.  
 riɔr̄, adv. (motion) down; aȝ vuł  
     riɔr̄, going down; aȝ tealct  
     anuar̄, coming down.  
 riubal, 1. m. vn. of riubl-aim,  
     walking; aȝ riubal, in pro-  
     gress, going on.  
 riubl-aim, fut. -ócau, vn.  
     riubal, I walk.  
 riucr̄e, 4. m., sugar.  
 ríalente, 4. f., health.  
 ríán, adj., well, safe, sound.  
 ríat, 2. f. gen. ríate, a rod;  
     ríat iarcaság, a fishing-rod.  
 ríige, 4. f. npl. ríigte, a way,  
     a path; ríige-beatá, a liveli-  
     hood.  
 ríinn, 2. f. gen. -e, npl. -te, a  
     slate.  
 rnám, 1. m. vn. of rnáimaim;  
     act of swimming, a swim;  
     cúigi ré an bád aȝ rnám, he  
     put the boat afloat, launched  
     the boat.

rnáimaim, fut. -faø, vn. rnám,  
     I swim.  
 ro, demon. adj., this, these; used  
     after broad vowel or consonant.  
     See reo.  
 róc, 1. m. gen. ruic, a sock, a  
     snout, a ploughshare.  
 rœplaçt, 3. f. gen. -a, ease,  
     comfort.  
 róri, adv., eastward.  
 aȝ ron, for the sake of (govern-  
     gen.).  
 Spáinneac, 1. m. gen. -is, a  
     Spaniard.  
 rrapián, 1. m., a purse.  
 rrpeal, 2. f. gen. rrpeile, npl. -a,  
     ta, a scythe.  
 rrpeir̄, 2. f. gen. -e, npl.  
     rrpeir̄a, the sky.  
 rrpeir̄, 2. f., interest in a  
     thing.  
 rrpiónán (rrpiúnán), 1. m. gen.  
     -áin, a gooseberry.  
 rrþóit, 1. m. gen. rrþóit, fun,  
     sport.  
 rráid, 2. f. gen. -e, npl.  
     rráidveanna, a street, a village.  
 rrhaít, 2. f. gen. -e, npl. -eanna,  
     a layer, a swath of hay.  
 rrhoir̄-im, fut. -feao, vn. -int, I  
     reach.  
 rrhón, 2. f. gen. rrhóine, a nose.  
 rrhut̄, 3. m. gen. rrhota, npl.  
     rrhotáanna, a stream.  
 rrábla, 4. m., a stable.  
 rrtao-aim, fut. -faø, vn. rrtao, I  
     stop; rrtaoaim .. ve, I cease,  
     I desist from.  
 rrtao na rrhaenac, 1. m., the rail-  
     way station.  
 rrtaé-aim, fut. -feao, vn. -aō, I  
     pluck, I pull.  
 rrtoea, 4. m. npl. -ái, a stocking.  
 rrté!, 1. m. gen. rrtóil, a stool.  
 rrúcán, 1. m. gen. -áin, a shock  
     ("stook") of corn.  
 rruiáinneap, 1. and 3. m. -ir̄ or  
     -a, rest, repose.  
 rrupriac, gsf. -aȝe, trivial, frivo-  
     lous, poor-spirited.

ρυατ, *adv.* (*motion*) up, upwards; ἀς νοιλ ρυατ, going up; ἄς τεαέτ ανίορ, coming up.  
 ρύο, *demon. pron.*, yonder person; ιφ ιαδ ρύο να ράζαιτ, those yonder are the priests.  
 ρυζ-ταλμαν, 3. *m. npl.* ρυζα, a strawberry.  
 ρυιόε, *vn.* of ρυιόιμ, I sit down; τάιμ ίμ ρυιόε, I am sitting, I am seated.  
 ρυιόεαcán, 1. *m. gen.* -άin, a seat, a desk.  
 ρυιό-ιm, *fut.* -ρεσο, *vn.* ρυιόε, I sit down.  
 ρύιλ, 2. *f. gen. and npl.* ρύιλ, an eye.  
 ρύιλ, 2. *f.*, hope; τά ρύιλ αγαμ, I hope.  
 ρυιμ, 2. *f. gen.* -e, heed, attention.  
 ρύιρτε, 4. *m. npl.* -tí, -τεάnna, a flail.

**T.**  
 τά, am, art, is, are. *See* § 318.  
 τά . . . αγαμ, I have; τά . . . υαim, I want; τά οριμ . . ., I must, I am obliged to; τά ρύμ . . ., I intend to.  
 τάθαιμε, 4. *m. npl.* -ní, a tavern, "public-house."  
 τάθαιμ, *fut.* τάθαιραυ, *vn.* τάθαιτ, *past* τάγαρ, I give, bring. *See* § 342.  
 τασα, um αν ωτασα ρο, by this time.  
 τάγαιμ, *fut.* τιοεραυ, *vn.* τεαέτ, *past* τάγαρ, *v. adj.* τάγαιτε, I come. *See* § 342.  
 τάιττιμη, 3. *m. gen.* -ύηa, *npl.* -ήι, a tailor.  
 τάινις ρέ, he came, *See* τάγαιμ.  
 ταιρ, *gaf.* -e, moist, damp.  
 ταιτ्नεάm, 1. *m. vn. of* ταιτ्नιμ, act of shining, act of pleasing, splendour; ταιτ्नεάm να τηέне, sunshine.

ταιτ्नιμ-ιm, ταιτ्नις-ιm,	<i>fut.</i> ταιτ्नεόćaυ, <i>vn.</i> ταιτ्नεаm, I shine; when fol- lowed by the <i>prep.</i> Le it means I please; ταιт- неанн ρé һiom, I like it.
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ταll, *adv. (rest)*, yonder.  
 τάнаđ, { I came. *See* τагaim.  
 τάнгaр, } they came.  
 τамaлl, 1. *m. gen.* τамaлl, a short space of time or distance.  
 τaoб, 2. *f. gen.* τaoиbe, *npl.* τaoба, a side; 1 ωtaoб (*gov. gen.*), concerning; τaoб τiaji oe, behind; cao'na τaoб (go, ná), why? τaoб i һpup, on this side.  
 җo τapaió, quickly.  
 τaиb, 1. *m. gen.* τaиb, a bull.  
 τaиi, n-aiр, back.  
 τaиnа, *ord. adj.*, second.  
 τaиnac, 1. *m. vn. of* τaиnai(җ)im, I draw, I pull; ἄς τaиnac, drawing.  
 τaиt, 1. and 3. *m. gen.*, τaиt, τaиta, thirst; τaиt οрim, I am thirsty.  
 τaиnai(җ)im, *fut.* -еóćaу, *vn.* τaиnac, I draw, I pull.  
 τé, 4. *f. pl.* τeánna, tea.  
 τeаéт, *vn. of* τагaim; ἄς τeаéт, coming.  
 τeáanam, 1. *m.*, a rope.  
 Тeагарс Спіортаюé, the Catechism.  
 τeáanam, come on (thou); τeáan-ai᷑s, come (plural).  
 τeаr, 1. 3. *m. gen.* τeаir, τeаra. heat.  
 τeаr, *adv. (rest in the)* south.  
 τeаrbáin-ιm, *fut.* -ρeаs, *vn.* -t, I show.  
 τeи᷑-ιm, *fut.* րaջaо, *vn.* νoιl, past շaօսaр, dep. past ռeаջaր, շaօսaр, I go. *See* § 342.  
 τeipеann οрim, I fail; τeip οрim, failed.

teine, 4. f. npl. teinte, a fire.  
teintean, 1. m. gen. -án, a hearth.

téir, { go.  
téir, {

čiař, in the west; čiaři čear, in the south-west.

tiř, { m. gen. tiře, npl. tiře,  
teac, { a house.

tinncéir, 3. m. gen. -céara, npl.  
-ří, a tinker.

timceall, around (gov. gen), 'na  
timceall, around it.

tiomáin-im, fut. -pead, vn. -t,  
I drive.

tirom, gsf. tirom, tiorma, dry.  
čoři, adv., in the east; čoři  
čuař, in the north-east;  
čoři čear, in the south-east.  
čoři, below.

tobac, m. indecl., tobacco.

tobaj, 1. m. gen. -aj, a well.  
tóř-aim, fut. -peao, vn. -aint,  
áilt, I lift, I raise.

tořa, 4 f., a choice, a selection;  
tořa an eolair, the best of  
knowledge (or information).

toře, owing to, because; toře  
žan an t-aiřgeao vo řeit  
aca, owing to their not having  
the money.

tonn, 2. f. gen., tuinne, npl.  
tonna, a wave.

tořt, m., silence; tá ře 'na  
tořt, he is silent; bì ro tořt,  
be silent.

črāiř, 3. f. gen. -ářa, a strand.  
črāt 'r řo (ré řiař 'r řo),  
because.

črāčnóna, 4. m., evening; um  
črāčnóna (ra črāčnóna) in  
the evening; črāčnóna inoři,  
this evening; črāčnóna inoře,  
last evening.

čreab-aim, fut. -peao, vn. -av, I  
plough.

čreapno, across (gov. gen.).

čri, num. adj., three.

čs třiall aři, to (motion).

črimař, ord. adj., third.

čriúři, pers. num., three persons;  
čriúři řeři, three men; čriúři  
vo řna řeřiaři, three of the  
men

čriom, gsf. čriome, heavy.

čriuř, 2. f. gen. -aiře, pity.

čriuřal 2. and 5. f. gen. -e or  
-eac, npl. -i, a cart.

čuařó, adv., in the north.

čuař, 2. f. gen. -aře, the country  
(as opposed to the city);  
čuaři řeři čuař, & visit  
to the country.

čuař, adv., above.

čuř-aim, fut. čuřarřao, vn.

čuřarřit, I give, bring; čuř-

aim řeře řeřiař, I notice.

čuře, 4. f., thatch, straw.

čuř-im, fut. -peao, vn. čuř-

int, čuřint, I understand.

čuřleář, 1. m., an increase, an  
additional quantity; čuřleář  
ařiař, more bread; čuřleář  
ařur, more than; a  
čuřleář, any more.

čuřle-aim, fut. -peao, vn. -eřm,  
I earn, I deserve.

čuřli(n)ř-aim, fut. -eočao, vn.

čuřlac or čuřling, I alight,  
I descend.

čuřine, 4. m., a spinning wheel.

čuřire, 4. f., weariness; tá  
čuřire ořim, I am weary.

čuřireac, gsf. -řiře, weary, de-  
pressed.

čuřice, sooner; ní čuřice, no  
sooner; v'ačuřice, the sooner.

čuit-aim, fut. -peao, vn. čuitim,  
I fall; čuit ařac, happened.

čuřiar: vo'n čuřiar řo, on this  
occasion, this time.

## II.

uřigneac, gsf. -niře, lonesome,  
lonely.

uřin, 2. f. gen. -e, time, leisure,  
opportunity; níl uřin ařam  
aři éřeřanam, I have not time  
to do it

uaith, 2. *f.*, time, hour; uaith  
(= an uaith), when; uaith an  
éas, an hour; aith uaithib or  
uaithreanta, sometimes.  
uaithreanta, 3. *m. gen.* -óra, a  
watch.  
uaithne, *adj.*, green.  
uaitha, 1. *m. gen.* -ais, *npl.* -ais, a  
load.  
uaon, 1. *m. gen.* uaon, a lamb.  
uaorat, *gsf.* and *npl.* uaorla, noble.  
uaetha, 1. *m.*, a few, a small  
number; an uaithi uaetha, the  
singular number.  
ub, 2. *f.* and *m. gen.* uibe, *pl.*  
uibhe, uiðeada, an egg.  
uball, 1. *m. gen.* -all, *npl.*  
ubla, an apple.

úto, demon. *adj.*, yon, yonder;  
an feath úto, yon man.  
uite, every, all; an uile feath,  
every man; an toman uile,  
the whole world.  
uitmili, 2. *f. gen.* -e, *npl.* -eaca,  
a number.  
uirce, 4. *m.*, water.  
ultam, *gsf.* -aimé, ready.  
ultamuis-im, *fut.* -móca, *vn.*  
-móca, I prepare.  
umluis-im, *fut.* -lóca, *vn.*  
-luza, I bow.  
umpa, *prep. pron.*, about them.  
úpi, *gsf.* úpi, fresh.  
upláj, 1. *m. gen.* -áj, a floor.  
úráro, 2. *f. gen.* -oe, use; úráro  
do baint ar, to make use of  
(a thing).

## ENGLISH-IRISH VOCABULARY.

The *genitive singular* of each noun is given immediately after it, the plural is given when irregular.

The *stems* and *verbal nouns* of verbs are given when they present any irregularity.

### A.

able, *a.* (*See can.*)  
about, 1. *taoibh* (= concerning,  
with *gen.*); *timcheall le*  
(= nearly).  
above, *ar cionn* (*with gen.*).  
according to, *do híeih* (*with gen.*).  
across, *tríearna* (*with gen.*);  
-tar (= over).  
admire, *use mear* (*Ceadt 20*).  
advice, *n. comaire*, *f.*  
afraid. (*See Ceadt 11.*)  
after, 1. *nuaith* (*of place*), *tar*  
*hír* (*of time*) (*with gen.*).  
again, *atáir*.  
against, 1. *gcoinne*, 1. *gcoinnib*  
(*with gen.*).  
ago, ó *from*.  
alive, *beo*.

all, *go téal*.  
alms, *n. deipic*, *-e, f.*  
along with, 1. *n-éinfeadct le*.  
although, *a* *ar* *hon* *go* (*ecl.*).  
always, 1. *geomhnuisóe*.  
am, *v. táim*. (*See Grammar*,  
§ 318.)  
America, *n. Áimeirice*, *Áimeir-*  
*ica*.  
among, 1. *mearc* (*with gen.*).  
and, *agus*, *ar*.  
anger, *feath*, *feilise*, *f.*  
angry. (*See Ceadt 11.*)  
anvil, *inneoin -ona*, *pl.* *-onaaca*, *f.*  
any, *a. don* (*asp.*).  
anyone, *éinne*.  
anxiety, *imrniam*, *-a, m.*  
anxious. (*See Ceadt 11.*)

appearance (proud of). See Ceáct 21, No. 5.)

apple, uðall, -ail, pl. uðla, m. are. (See am.)

arise, éiríscim, eirísc, vn. éiríse. arrive, ríoirom, ríoi, vn. ríoioint; ríoiom, ríoi, vn. ríoioint.

Art, Árt, airt.

as, mäß, ó, toirc go (=because); agur mé ag vul (=as I was going); as big as, com mój le com mój agur (with verbs).

ass, arat, -at, m.

ashamed. (See Ceáct 11.)

aside, i leáctaoib.

ask, riapruisim, riapruis, vn. riapruis (a question); iairiam, iairi, vn. iairi (a request).

asleep. (See Ceáct 9.)

at, ag; at school = ár rcoit; at last = ré óeimheadó.

attention, aithe, f.

away. (See go away.)

awake. (See Ceáct 9.)

### B.

back, n., ríom, ríomad, pl. ríomanna, m.; ár tóim an éapaitl (=on the horse's back); adv. éar i n-air.

bad, oic, gsf., uilce, compar. me-ára; ríoc- (prefix only, asp.).

bag, mál, m.

ball, liatphóis, -e, pl. -í, f.

bank, poirt, -uir, m. (river); bann, -ainn, m. (money).

bare, lom, gsf. luime.

barley, eoimna, eoimnan, f.

barn, ríoból, -ól, m.

base, n. bun, bum, m.

basket, cipeán, -án, m.

battle, cat, -a, m.

bay, bád, báda, f.

be. (See am.)

beach, tráis, -áis, f.

bear, ó, ioméiam, ioméai, vn. ioméai; beirum. (See Grammar, § 342.)

beautiful, áluinn, gsf. and npl. áilne.

become, -tá ré 'na óoictnír anoir (or deineadó óoictnír) ve (= he has become a doctor); tá ré ag vul i n-olcar (= it is becoming worse).

bed, leabha, leabhad, pl. leabha or leabhdáca, f. (nom. often leabhdó).

bee, beac, beice, f.

before, riom, riom (aspirating, with nouns); rapi a (eclipsing, with verbs). ní feaca ré riom riomir rín é (= he never saw it before).

beggarman, bacaé, áis, m.

begin, riomaim (ári); torpnuisim, torpnuis, vn. torpnuisád (ári).

Belfast, Déal feinre.

bell, cloz, cluig, m.

belong. (See Ceáct 24.)

bend, lábaim.

beside, i n-air, le h-air (with gen.).

best, reasrr; one's best (endeavour), tícheall, l. m.; best (of knowledge, &c.), toág.

better, reasrr; getting better, ag vul i ñreasdar.

between, i díri.

beyond, laftall ve, taob tall ve.

big, mój, gsf. móirle, compar. mó.

bigger, mó.

bind, ceanglaim, ceangail, vn. ceangal; bind to = ceanglaim ve.

bird, éan, éin, m.

black, vul, gsf. vuibe.

blackbird, tonoub, tonouib.

blacksmith, gába, gábann or gába, pl. gáibne.

blue, goim, gsf. guipme.

board, cláir, áir, m.

boat, báv, báiv, m.

boatman, bavóir, óra, pl. -óirí.

boil, v. intrans., riucáim.

bold, ván.

book, leabhar, leabhair, pl.

leabhdáca or leabhdair, m.

boot, bprós, -óis, f.

born (*use auton. of* *beirum*).  
 both, *adj.*, *an ná*; both of us,  
*rinn arión*; *conj.* *raíri* (*asp.*).  
 bottom, *bun*, *bun*, *m.*  
 boy, *buadáill*, -álla, *pl.* -áillí,  
*m.*; *gárrún*, -úin, *m.* (= little  
 boy).  
 bow, *v.* *umluigim*, *umluig*, *vn.*  
*umluigdó*.  
 box, *borga*, *m.*  
 brass, *píár*, -áir, *m.*  
 bread, *áran*, -áin, *m.*  
 break, *briúim*.  
 breakfast, *bríceárgta*, *m.*  
 breeze, *gaoit*, *gaoit*, *f.*; *leó-*  
*ítne*, *f.*  
 Brian Boru, *Briúan Óróimhá*  
*(Óriúan, gen. Óriúan).*  
 bridge, *raibhceas*, -cás, *m.*  
 bring, *tugdaim*. (*See Grammar,*  
*§ 342.*)  
 broad, *leatán*, *gsf.* *leitne*  
*(Leatáine).*  
 brother, *raearbhíláitair*, *raearb-*  
*híláitair*, *pl.* *raearbhíláitíreacá*.  
 build, *tógam*, *tód*, *vn.* *tógal*,  
*or tógamint*.  
 burst, *intrans.* *pléargaim*;  
*trans.* *réabaim*.  
 bush, *tor*, *tuír*, *m.*  
 but, *ač*, *ačt*.  
 butter, *im*, *ime*, *m.*  
 buy, *ceannuigim*, *ceannuig*, *vn.*  
*ceannač*.  
 by, *coir* (*with gen. = near*); *te*  
*(= by means of, with); by*  
*day, ve ló.*

C.

call, *glaoðam*, *glaoðó*, *vn.*  
*glaoðáč* (*ári*).  
 can, *réadaim*, *réad*; *ír* *réidíri*  
*'om* (*liom*).  
 cap, *cáipín*, *m.*  
 car, *cáirí*, *cáirí*, *m.*; *trícait*  
*-e* (*or -eáč*), *pl.* -í, *f.*  
 carpenter, *tríuinéir*, -éara, *pl.*  
*-éirí*, *m.*  
 carry, *iomchéiam*, *iomchéir*, *vn.*  
*iomchéir*; *beirum*. (*See Gram-*  
*mar, § 342.*)

cart, *tríucail*, -e, (*or -eáč*), *pl.*  
*-í*, *f.*  
 catch, *beirum ári*. (*See Grammar,*  
*§ 342.*)  
 cattle, (*= cows, q.v.*), *rtoc*,  
*rtuic*, *m.*  
 cave, *rluaír*, -e, *pl.* -eanna, *f.*  
 cease, *rtádaim* (*te*), *rtád*, *vn.*  
*rtád*.  
 chair, *caitáoir*, -eáč, *pl.* -eáča, *f.*  
 chalk, *caile*, -e, *f.*  
 change, *stínuigdáč*, -uigdáč, *m.*  
 chapel, *réipéal*, -éil, *m.*  
 charge; in charge of, *i mbun*  
*(followed by gen.).*  
 charming, *álúinn* *gsf.* and *pl.*  
*áiñe*; *brieadáč*, *gsf.* and *pl.*  
*brieadáča*.  
 cheese, *cáipe*, *m.*  
 cherry, *rlín*, *m.*  
 chest, *comára*, -nn, *pl.* -anna, *f.*  
*(= box).*  
 child, *ráirté*, *m.*; *leanb*, *leinb*,  
*pl.* *leanbáí*.  
 city, *caitáir*, *caitac*, *pl.* *cait-*  
*iacá*, *f.*  
 class, *rang*, -á, *m.*  
 cliff, (*r)áill*, -e, *f.*  
 clock, *clog*, *cluig*, *m.*  
 close, *v.* *óunaím*.  
 cloth, *éaracáč*, -aig, *m.*  
 cloud, *rcamall*, -áill, *m.*  
 coat, *caróig*, -óige, *f.*  
 cold, *n.* *fuáct*, -á, *m.*; *a.*  
*fuárt*, *gsf.* *fuártie*.  
 colour, *rač*, -á, *m.*, *pl.* -anna.  
 come, *tágdaim*. (*See Grammar,*  
*§ 342.*)  
 compared with, *reacar*.  
 compassion, *tríudáč*, *tríudáče*, *f.*  
 cool, *ionnhusar*, *gsf.* -usáire.  
 Cork, *Coircáis*, -e.  
 corn, *árbair*, -aír, *m.*  
 corner, *cúinne*, *m.*  
 country, *tír*, -e, *pl.* *tíoráča*, *f.*;  
*tuat*, *tuaté*, *f.* (*as opposed*  
*to town*).  
 course; in the course of, *i* *rit*;  
*of course*, *níó náč ion-*  
*náv*.

cottage, *bochtán*, *áin*, *m.*; *bochtáin*, *m.*  
 cow, *bó*. (*See Grammar, § 132.*)  
 crop, *n.* *bairí*, *m.*  
 cross, *a.* *canncaillach*, *gsf.* *áisge*.  
 crossing (= going across).  
 crow, *a.* *priéadán*, *-áin*, *m.*  
 cry, *v.* *goilim*, *goil*, *vn.* *goil*.  
 cut, *v.* *geosphaim*; *bainim*, *bain*,  
*vn.* *baint* (= reap); short cut,  
*n.* *comsgait*, *-áisí*, *m.*

## D.

damp, *taip*, *gsf.* *-e*.  
 Daniel, *Dómhnall*, *-aill*.  
 dark, *a.* *dochiú*.  
 day, *tá*. (*See Grammar, § 132.*)  
 dead, *marb*, *gsf.* *marbhe*.  
 depart, *imteigim*, *imteig*, *vn.*  
*imteacáit*.  
 desk, *bord* (*rciúisbhéid*), *buirio*,  
*m.*; *ruidseadán*, *-áin*, *m.*  
 (school-desk).  
 die, *šeibim* *bár*. (*See Grammar, § 342.*)  
 difference, *teirfinneadh*, *-a*, *f.*  
 dig, *riomáraim*, *riomári*, *vn.*  
*riomári*; *bainim*, *bain*, *vn.* *baint*  
 (potatoes, &c.).  
 Dingle, *Dairngean Uí Chúirfe*; *an*  
*Dairngean*, *-in*, *m.*  
 dinner, *tinneadh*, *-éir*, *m.*  
 direction; from every direction,  
*ar* *gac* (*uile*) *áirio*.  
 district, *ceannatar*, *aij*, *m.*;  
 western district, *iairíeadh*, *-áir*,  
*m.*  
 do, *deinim*. (*See Grammar, § 342.*)  
 doctor, *doctúir*, *-úir*, *pl.* *-úirí*,  
*m.*  
 door, *doir*, *-air*, *m.*  
 dog, *gáðair*, *-air*, *m.* (= fox-hound); *marbha*, *m.* (= sheep-dog).  
 down, *adv.* (*See Ceasct 40.*)  
 Doyle, *O Duibhseall*.  
 draw, *tarrafa(n)gim*, *tarrafa(n)g*,  
*vn.* *tarrafa*.  
 dress, *gúna*, *m.*

drink, *n.* *veoche*, *viße*, *pl.* *veoche*,  
*f.*; *v.* *ólaim*, *ól*, *vn.* *ól*.  
 drive, *v. trans.* *tiomáinim*, *tiom-*  
*áin*, *vn.* *tiomáint*; *v. intrans.*  
*téigim* (*§ 342*) *áig* *marcraig-*  
*áct*.  
 Dublin, *baile aice cliait*.  
 duck, *laaca*, *-n*, *pl.* *-ain*, *f.*  
 during, *áig* *feadó*, *i* *scaitheam*,  
*i* *juic* (*with gen.*).

## E.

each, *a.* *gac*, *gac* *don* (*asp.*);  
*an uile* (*asp.*); *pr.* *gac* *éinne*.  
 ear, *cluas*, *-aire*, *f.*  
 early, *go moé* (morning); *go*  
*luat*.  
 earn, *tuillim*, *tuill*, *vn.* *tuill-*  
*eam*.  
 east. (*See Ceasct 40.*)  
 Easter, *Cáirc*, *Cárc*, *f.*  
 eat, *itím*, (*See Grammar, § 342*); *caitíim*, *cait*, *vn.* *cait-*  
*eam*.  
 egg, *ub*, *uibh*, *pl.* *uibh*, *f.* and *m.*  
 eight, *oict* (*ecf.*).  
 eighteen, *oict . . . téag*.  
 eleven, *don . . . téag*.  
 end, *teirmeadó*, *-ó*, *m.*; *ceann*,  
*cinn*, *m.*  
 England, *Sapana*, *Sapán* (*a*  
*plural noun*).  
 English, *Sapanaid*, *-aid*.  
 enjoy. (*See Ceasct 36.*)  
 enter (= come in, go in).  
 esteem, *n.* *mear*. (*See Ceasct 20.*)  
 evening, *tráchtóna*, *m.*  
 ever, *i* *gocomhnuide* (= always);  
*juat*, *coiróe* (= at any time).  
*Former* for past, *latter* for  
 future).  
 every, *gac*; *gac* *don* (*asp.*);  
*an uile* (*asp.*).  
 examine, *rciúntuigim*, *rciú-*  
*ntuig*, *vn.* *rciúntuigád*.  
 excellent, *rápi-mairé*, *ana-mairé*,  
*tarj* *baill*.  
 expect. (*See Ceasct 38.*)

**F.**

fail, τείρεανν ἀῃ, τειρ, *vn.* τειρ. (*See* Σεάct 37.)  
 fall, *v.* τυιτιμ, τυιτ, *vn.* τυιτιμ.  
 farm, *n.* φειρμ, -ε. *f.*  
 farmer, φειρμεοιρ, όιρι, *pl.* όιρι,  
*m.*  
 fast, *a.* ταραρό, *gsf.* -ε.  
 father, ατάιρ, ατάρ, *pl.* αιτρε-  
*άσα, m.*  
 field, γοητ, γυητ, *m.* (= tillage  
 field); πάιρις, -ε, *f.* (pasture).  
 fifteen, κύις . . . νέας.  
 fifth, κύιζεασ.  
 fifty, νεις ἡν τά φιέτο.  
 fill, *v.* λιοναιμ.  
 find, *v.* ζειθιμ. (*See* Grammar,  
 § 342.)  
 fine, θηρεάξ, *gsf.* ηπλ. θηρεάξτα  
 (beautiful, &c.); min (not  
 coarse).  
 finish, εμίοκνιγιμ, εμίοκνιξ,  
*vn.* εμίοκνιξδά.  
 fire, τειν, τειν, *pl.* τειντε, *f.*  
 first, *adj.* κέατο, *adv.* ἀῃ οτύιρ.  
 fish, *n.* ιαργ, έιργ, *m.*; *vn.* ιαργαέ,  
*αξ λοης ιαργ.*  
 fisherman, ιαργαιρ, *m.*  
 fishing, *vn.* αξ ιαργαέ, αξ λοης  
*ιαργ.*  
 fishing-boat, ιάν ιαργαιξ.  
 fishing-rod, ιιλατ ιαργαιξ (ιιλατ,  
*ιιλατε, f.*)  
 five, κύις.  
 flag, θηιατ, θηιατ, *m.*; θηιαταέ,  
*αιξ, m.*  
 floating, ἀῃ ρνάμ.  
 floor, υηλάη, ἀῃ, *m.*  
 flour, πλύη, ύηη, *m.*  
 flower, βλάτ, βλάτα, *pl.* βλάτα,  
*βλάταννα, m.*  
 flowing, αξ μιτ.  
 fly, *n.* ειτιλ, -ε. *f.*; *v.* ειτιλιμ,  
*ειτιλ, vn. ειτιλτ.*  
 foliage, ουιιλεαθηη, -αῃ, *m.*  
 follow, λεαναιμ, λεαν, *vn.* λεαν-  
*αηλαιτ.*  
 fond. (*See* Σεάct 20.)  
 food, θιαν, θιό, *m.*  
 foot, κορ, κοιρ *f.* (of man, &c.);

τηοιξ, -ε, *pl.* οιξτε (= 12  
 inches); at the foot of, αξ bun.  
 for, το; ι γεοιη (= for the use  
 of, &c.); έιν (= for the pur-  
 pose of); τοιλ α θιαηιραιό  
 with gen. (= to go for, to go to  
 fetch); ἀῃ ρον (= for the sake  
 of); ἀῃ φεαό (= during); λε  
 μι (= for the past month);  
 ἀῃ ρύнт (= for a pound);  
 μαρια μβεαό (= only for).  
 forge, σεαρφόα, -η, *pl.* -αννα, *f.*  
 form, *v.* κύμαιμ.  
 fortnight, κοιετιόη, -ε, *pl.*  
*εασα, f.*  
 four, α οεαταιρ (alone), κειτρε  
 (with nouns), four times (in  
 multiplication), φέ οεαταιρ.  
 fourpence, τυιτιύη, -ιύηη, *m.*  
 foruteen, κειτρε . . . νέας (with  
 nouns), α οεαταιρ νέας (alone).  
 friend, καιρια, καιριο, *pl.* καιριοε.  
 frighten. (*See* Σεάct 11.)  
 from, ο.  
 front, in front of, ορ κοιναιρ, αῃ  
*αξαιό (with gen.).*  
 full, λάη, λάη (of, ve).  
 G.  
 get, ζειθιμ. (*See* Grammar, §  
 342.)  
 girl, καιλίν, *m.*; ζεαρηιέαιλ, *m.*  
 (= little girl).  
 give, τυζαιμ. (*See* Grammar, §  
 342.)  
 glad. (*See* Σεάct 11.)  
 go, τείξιμ (see Grammar, § 342.);  
 go away, ιμτιξιμ, ιμτιξ, *vn.*  
*ιμτεαέτ; going on, αῃ ριυθαλ.*  
 God, Θια, Θέ.  
 gone, ιμτιξτε.  
 good, θαιτ, *gsf.* -ε, compar.  
*φεαηη; θεαξ-* (prefix only,  
*asp.*).  
 grandfather, φεαν-αταιρ, -αταιρ,  
*pl.* -αιτρεαέα.  
 great, μόη, *gsf.* μόηε, compar.  
*μό.*  
 grey, γλαρ, *gsf.* γλαιρε; λιατ,  
*gsf.* λειτε (= grey-haired).  
 grind, μειλιμ, μειτ, *vn.* μειτ.

grow, *páiraim*, *pár*, *vn.* *pár*.

H.

hair, *għuag*, -*awżej*, *f.*

half, *leat*, *leit*, *pl.* -*anna*, *f.* ;  
and a half, *go leit*.

hammer, *n.* *ċapúji*, *m.* ; *v.*  
*buałim*, *buał*, *vn.* *buałao*

hand, *táṁ*, *táimé*, *f.*

hanging, *ap* *ciċċaō*.

happen, *tuuṭeann* *amāc* ; what  
happened you ? *Cav u'miċiż*  
*oġġi* ?

happy, *ġona*.

harbour, *cuan*, *cuañ*, *m.*, *pl.*  
*cuañta*.

harness, *v.* *gléapam*.

hat, *hata*, *m.*

haul, *taffixi(n)gim*, *taffixi(n)g*,  
*vn.* *taffixi*.

have. (*See Ceaċt 6.*)

he, *ré*, *é*. (*See Grammar*, § 209,  
p. 52.)

head, *n.* *ceann*, *cinn*, *m.*

hear, *cloixim*. (*See Grammar*,  
§ 342.)

hearth, *teallac*, *aič*, *m.* ;  
*teintean*, *-án*, *m.*

heavy, *trum*, *gaf*. *trumme*.

height, *asixx*, *f.*

help, *n.* *congnam*, *conganta*,  
*m.* ; *ċabuji*, *-jač*, *f.* ; cannot  
help, *see Ceaċt*, 11.

her, *i*.

here, *an-nro* ; come here, *taji* ;  
*leit*.

high, *árru*, *gaf*. *árrue*, *compar*.  
*asixx*.

hill, *cnoc*, *cnuic*, *m.*

him, *é*.

his, *a* (*asp.*).

hoist, *v.* *árruwaġim*, *árruwaġ*, *vn.*  
*árruwaġaō*.

home, *at home*, *as baile* ; *home-*  
*wards*, *abaille*.

honey, *mil*, *meala*, *f.*

hook, *ċoppan*, *-án*, *m.* (=  
reaping-hook).

horse, *ċapall*, *-aill*, *m.*

horseback, *on*, *ap* *muixi* *ċapall*.

hour, *uaxi* *an cluix* (*uaxi*, *-e*, *f.*).

hot, *te*, *gsf. teo*.

house, *tiġi*, *tiġe*, *pl.* *tiġie*, *m.*

household, *lison tiġe*, *gen. lin*, *m.*  
how, *conjur*.

however, *ám*, *ámhaċ* ; however  
good, &c., *u'á feaħba*, *Ceaċt*  
39.

how many, *an móji* (*alone*), *an*  
*'mó*, *cé mērō* (*with nouns*).

Hugh, *Δoħ*, *Δoħda*.

hundred, *céaħu*.

hunger, *oċċar*, *-aip*, *m.*

hungry. (*See Ceaċt 11.*)

hurley, *camán*, *-áin*, *m.* (*instru-*  
*ment*) ; *báixie*, *m.*, *tomáin*,  
*ána*, *f.* (*game*).

hurling, *as tomáint* ; *as buaħla*  
*báixie*.

hurry, *n.*, *veaħba*, *-aiħu*, *m.* (*See*  
*Ceaċt 11.*)

I.

if, *uá*, *má*. (*See Ceaċt 19.*)

ill, *bjeoite* (= unwell).

imitate, *veinim* *as-żejjix* *ap*.

immediately, *táix-jeaċ*.

in, *prep.* i (ecl.) ; *adv.*, *iż-żeaċ*.

inclined. (*See Ceaċt 39.*)

indeed, *go veinim*.

indisposed, *bjeoite* (= unwell).

injurious, for (i)f) *olc* *dom*, ni  
*maiċ* *dom*. (*See Ceaċt 32.*)

interest, *n.* *għreibi*. (*See Ceaċt*  
20.)

into, *prep.*, *iż-żeaċ* i. (ecl.).

Ireland, *Erjie*, *Erjieann*, *f.*

iron, *is-ħarran*, *sinu*, *m.*

is. (*See am.*)

island, *oileán*, *-án*, *m.*

it, *é*, *m.* ; *i*, *f.*

its, *a* (*asp.*) *m.* ; *a*, *f.*

J.

James, *Séamor*, *-aip*.

John, *Seán*, *Seasán*, *-án*.

just. (*See Ceaċt 38.*)

K.

Kelly, *Ó Ceallain*.

kindle, aonaidim, aonaid, *vn.*  
aonaidao.

king, ri, ríos, *pl.* ríste, *m.*

kitchen, círtin, -é(ač), *pl.* -eacá, *f.*

knock, buailim, buail, *m.*  
bualaó (*apj.*)

know (See Ceáct 20.)

**L**

lad, buadair, -alla, *pl.* aillí,  
*m.*

lady, bean uafal. (See Grammar, § 132.)

lake, loč, -a, *m.*

lamb, uan, uain, *m.*

lamp, lampa, *m.*

land, talam, -lman or -aim, *m.*  
and *f.*

landlord, tigearna talman, *m.*

large, mó, *gsf.* móirfe, *compar.*  
mó.

last night, ariéir; last year,  
aonairid; last Sunday, an  
Domnaic (de Domnaid), ro  
éuaird (*gáidh*) tigearna.

late, téiréanač, *gsf.* -aigé.

lately, le téiréanaigé.

laugh, veinim gáiridhe. (See Grammar, § 342.)

laughing, ag gáiridhe, ag magaó  
(at, fé).

lead, *v.* (= bring, *q.v.*); *n.*  
luairde, *f.*; lead pencil, peann  
luairde.

leaf, uilleoġ, -oigé, *pl.* -oġa, *f.*;  
billeoġ, -oigé, *pl.* -oġa, *f.*

leap-year, bliaðain bífis  
(bliaðain, bliaðona, *pl.*  
bliaðona, bliaðanta, *f.*).

learn, foġluimiġim, foġluimiġ,  
*vn.* foġluim.

leather, leatari, -aiġ, *m.*

leathern, (= of leather).

leave, *v.* fágaim, fág, *vn.*  
fágáil, fágaint; *n.* cead,  
-a, *m.*

leg, cor, coir, *pl.* cora, *f.*

less, nior luġa.

lesson, ceáct, -a, *pl.* -a, anna, *m.*

lest, rapi a (ecl.).

letter, leitip, -tpe or -tpeac, *pl.*  
leitpe or leitpeac, *f.*; litip  
(same decl.).

library, leabapilann, -ainne, *f.*

lie, *v.* luigim, luig, *vn.* luigé  
(action); táim i m' luigé  
(state). See Ceáct 9.)

lie, *n.* bjeag, -eig, *f.*; éiteac,  
-eig, *m.*

left, a., clé.

let, *v.* leigim, leig, *vn.* leigint.  
(See footnote, Ceáct 22.)

lift, *v.* tógaim, tóig, *vn.* tógailt,  
tógaint.

light, *n.* rogar, -air, *m.*; *v.*  
aonaidim, aonaid, aonaidao  
(fire); larair (candle, lamp,  
&c.); veajgaim (pipe); a.  
éadtriom, *gsf.* -uime.

like *a.*, ari nór (gen.), veall-  
natač le; *v.* (See Ceáct 32.)

Limefick, lummneac, -niġ or  
-niġe, *m.* and *f.*

little, beag, *gsf.* biġe; beagán  
(fol. by gen.).

live, maijum, maiji, *vn.* maijead-  
taint (= exist); táim i m'  
éomnuide (= dwell). See  
Ceáct 9.)

load, ualac, -aig, *pl.* aigé, *m.*

loaf, *n.*, bjeisce arián; bolóġ,  
óigé, *f.*

look, *n.* għar, għair, *m.*; *v.*  
cuiġim an għar ari (door);  
cuiġim fé għar (= look up).

lonely, uażnejneac, *gsf.* -niġe.

long, fuad, *compar.* fuire, riċa.

look, fēacaim, fēac, *vn.* fēacaint  
(at, apj.).

low, a. ħreat, *gsf.* and *npl.* ħiple.

lower, *v.*, tarraxi(n)ġ-im aonar;  
iħliġim, iħliġ, *vn.* iħliuġda.

**M**

machine, inneall, -nill, *m.*

magnificent, ana-ħbieg, *gsf.* and  
*npl.* -eġċċa.

magpie, meaġ, *m.*

majority, an ċuċċi ip mó; fuji,  
mó, *m.*

make, *deinim*. (*See Grammar, § 342.*)

man, *peal*, *píl*, *m.*

many, *mórhán* (*with gen.*).

March, *Máirtí*, *m.*

mare, *láir*, *láirach*, *pl. láirachá*, *f.*

Mary, *Máire*, *f.*

mason, *raoir*, *raoir*, *m.*; *raoir cloiche*.

Mass, *Aifriúann*, *-tunn*, *m.*

mast, *cian*, *-ainn*, *m.*

master, *máisírtí*, *gen. id. pl. -í*, *m.*

matter. (*See Ceáct 11.*)

May, *bealtaine*, *f.*

may, *ní mísce*. (*See Ceáct 38.*)

me, *mé*, *me*.

meal, *min*, *-e*, *f.*

meat, *peoir*, *-ola*, *f.*

meet, *buaileann* . . . *liom*. (*See Ceáct 33.*)

meeting, *cumhonnusá*, *-niúche*, *m.*

midday, *meádon lás*, *m.*

middle, *láj*, *láj*, *m.*

mile, *míle* *pl. mílte*, *m.*

milk, *bainne*, *m.*

mill, *muileann*, *-linn*, *pl. -lne*, *-lce*, *m.*

miller, *muilneoir*, *óra*, *pl. oíri*, *m.*

mine, *pron.* (*See Ceáct 24.*)

minute, *nóimeas*, *gen. -it*, *pl. -nímeastai*, *m.*

mistake, *dearlmá*, *-air* *or* *-a*, *m.*; *loct*, *-a*, *m.*

Monday, *luan*, *-ain*, *m.* (*See Ceáct 35.*)

money, *aipsead*, *-gro*, *m.*

month, *mí*, *míora* *or* *mí*, *pl. -mionna* *or* *míora*, *f.*

moor, *b.* *ceanglaim*, *ceangail*, *vn. ceangal* (*to, ve*).

more than, *a.* *tullaed* *agus*, *níor mó* (*gen.*) *ná*.

morning, *maidean*, *maidone*; *maidin*, *maidine*, *pl. maidone-áca*, *f.*

moss, *coinnleac*, *clá*, *m.*

most, *indef. pron.* *an cuior* *is mó* (*of, ve*) *foirmóri* (*with gen.*).

mother, *mátaí*, *mátaí*. *pl. mátaea*.

mountain, *pláib*, *pléibhe*, *pl. pléibte*, *m.*; *cnoc*, *cnvic*, *m.*

mowing-machine, *inneal bainte* (*inneal*, *-nil*, *m.*).

mouth, *béal*, *béil*, *m.*

much, *indef. pron.* *mórhán*; too much, *an iomao*, *an iomagea*, (*with gen.*).

must, *caití*, *cait*, *vn. caitéam*. (*See Ceáct 38.*)

## N.

narrow, *caol*, *gsf. caoile*, near, *in-aice*, *le h-air* (*with gen.*).

nearly, *timcheall le*, *geall le*; *ná* *móri*.

neither, *conj.* (*See Ceáct 6.*)

nest, *nead*, *nio* *or* *nroe*, *pl. nroea*, *m. and f.*

net, *lion*, *lin*, *pl. liona*, *m.*

never, *nuam* (*past*) *coróche*, *soeo* (*future*), *with negative*.

new, *nuadó*, *gsf. nuadóe*; *nuad*.

next, *a.* *an céad* . . . *éile*; next week, *an t-reacátmáin peo éuáann*.

night, *oiróche*, *pl. oiróceanta*, *f.*

nightfall, *tuitim na horóche*, *f.*

nine, *naoi* (*ed.*).

no (*see Ceáct 6.*); *indef. adj.* *aon* (*asp.*), *with negative*.

nor, *ná*. (*See Ceáct 6.*)

north. (*See Ceáct 40.*)

northwards. (*See Ceáct 40.*)

not, *ní*; *nioj* (*asp.*).

nothing, *aon* *nuo*, *ploc*, *with negative*.

notice, *v.* *tugaim* (*§ 342*) *ré nroejia*.

now, *anoir*, *fe láitair*.

## O.

oar, *maide* *pláma*, *m.*

oats, *coisce*, *m.*

O'Brien, *Ó Briain*.

o'clock, *a élog*.

of, *use gen.*; (*part of*), *ve*; full of, *lán ve*.

off, prep. de, adv. éun riubair. often, go minic (go omitted after i'r). old, pean- (*prefix only*), doirta, cionna. oldest, i'r ríne, i'r doirta. O'Kelly, Ó Cealláin. O'Leary, Ó Laoghaire. on, aji (*asp.*); on before the days of the week, vé; put on, cuimh umam (umam). one, adj. aon . . . amán, . . . amán; one day, lá; pron. ceann. only, amán; only for, mara mbeadó; only that, mara mbeadó go. open, v. orclaim, orcail, vn. orcailt; a. aji orcailt, aji leatádó. opposite, or comairí, ari aghaidh (*with gen.*). or, nó. orange, óráirte, f. order, in order to, éun; in order that, éun go (*see Ceacht 37*). I put in order, cuimh i gcoiri. O'Shea, Ó Séadán. ought, i'r cóimh do. (*See Ceacht 32.*) our, ári (*ecl.*). out, amach (*motion*), amuisc (*rest*); out of, amach ar. over, prep. or cionn; adv. anonn, &c. (*See Ceacht 40.*) owe. (*See Ceacht 17.*) own. (*See Ceacht 24.*) owner of the ass, reají an arail.

## P.

page, m. leatánaí, ait, m. paper, páipeáid, éirí, m. parish, paróirte, m. and f. pass, v. téigim, tagaim tair (*see Grammar, § 342*); n. mím, máime, f. pasture-field, páirc, é, pl. páircéanna, f. path, carán, áin, m. Patrick, pátríac, gen. id.

Paul, pól, pól. pay, violaim, viol, vn. viol (for, ar). pen, peann, pinn, pl. pinn, peanna, m. penny, pinginn, pingne, f. people, daoinne; tuinntear, -tipe, f. perhaps, b'férdirí (go). picture, tealb, teilbe, f. pin, biúlán, -áin, m. pipe, síora, m. and f. place, áit, áite, pl. áite, áite-anndá, f. play, v. imjum, imij, vn. imijit, gen. imeadhá; play-ground, raiéche an imeadhá. plough, v. tmeabáim; n. céadta, m. plunge, léimim. pocket, póca, m. poor, bocht, gsí, bochte; tealb, gsí, tealbá. pot, coicán, -áin, m. potato, priota, m. pound, púnt, púint, m. precisely, go víreasé, go cíuinn. prefer. (*See Ceacht, 32.*) prepare, ullmuisí, ullmuis, vn. ullmuisgád. present, n. bionntanar, -air, m.; a. láitheadé; at present, anoir. price, riaca (pl.), luaí, -a, m. priest, rasairt, -airt, m. probably, i'r doéa go; do léirí teallaim. problem, ceirt, -e, pl. -eanna, f. promise, v. geallaim, geall, vn. geallamaint; n. geallamaint, -te, or -mna, f. prospect, maóraic, -airic, m. proud, mórrálaí, gsí.-airge (of, ar). pull, tarriai(n)gim, tarriai(n)g, vn. tarriac; ríatáid=pluck. purse, gráilán, -áin, m. purpose, for what purpose. (*See Ceacht 37.*) punt, cuimh, cuip, vn. cuip, cuip.

## Q

quarter, ceathairt, -n, pl. -na, f.  
 quay, calaú, -aiò, m.  
 queer, gheannait, gsf. -airte,  
     -airt, gsf. -e.  
 question, ceirt, -e, pl. -eanna.  
 quickly, go taraidh.  
 quiet, rocair, gsf. and npl. roca;  
     cruin, gsf. -e.  
 quite, go maré.

## R.

railway, bóthar iarrainn (bóthar,  
     -airt, pl. bóthraí, m.).  
 railway station, rtau na tráen-  
     aé, m. (rtao, rtaio, pl. -anna,  
     m.).  
 rain, báirtseac, -tige, f.;  
     feartainn, -inne or anna, f.  
 raise, tógaím, tóig, m. tógaíl,  
     tógaínt.  
 rather. (*See Ceáct 32.*)  
 reach, rhiortim, rhiort, vn.  
     rhiortint; bainim amac.  
 read, léigim, léig, vn. léigearán.  
 ready, ullam, gsf. -airte.  
 reap, bainim, bain, vn. baint.  
 rear, tógaím, tóig, vn. tógaíl,  
     tógaínt.  
 recognise, aitnígim (v'aitín),  
     vn. aitint.  
 receive, glacaim, gceibim. (*See*  
     *Grammar, § 342.*)  
 red, neamh, gsf. neirge; muad,  
     gsf. muaidh (= dark red, red-  
     haired).  
 Reeks. (*See Ceáct 40.*)  
 remain, fanaim, fan, vn. fan-  
     aithaint.  
 remember, cuimnígim, cuimníd,  
     vn. cuimneam; iucuimín liom.  
 resume, chomaim aij . . . aijir.  
 return, fillim; tagaim éaj  
     -n-aij (§ 342).  
 revolve, carairim.  
 rich, raiúbhij, gsf., raiúbhre.  
 right, ceairt; cón, gsf. and npl.  
     cóna; you are right, tá an  
     ceairt agat.

ringing; the bell is ringing, tá  
     an cloig ag bualaod.  
 ripe, airíod, gsf. -e.  
 ripple, mion-tonn, tuinne, f.  
 rise, éirigim, éirig, vn. éirige.  
 river, abh, abann, pl. abne, f.  
 road, bóthar, -air, npl. bóthraí, m.  
 rock, caoraidh, -e, f.  
 rod, plait, plaité, f.  
 room, geomha, m.  
 rope, ceardán, -án, m.  
 round, címeall (with gen.).  
 rowing, ag páimairítheáct.  
 run, juictim, juic, vn. juic, gen.  
     neacá.

## S.

sack, rac, rac, m.  
 safely, plán.  
 sail, reol, reoil, pl. reolta, m.  
 sailor, maighnéalaé, -air, m.  
 salt, salann, -ainn, m.  
 salting, ag cuír salann aij, ag  
     cuír . . . aij salann.  
 salute, beannuigim, beannuig,  
     vn. beannuigád (do).  
 same, céaduna.  
 satisfied, pártá.  
 Saturday, Saéarán; on Saturday,  
     v'e Saéarán.  
 say, veirim. (*See Grammar*  
     § 342.)  
 school, scoil, -e, pl. -eanna, f.  
 school-master, máigírtip scoile  
     (máigírtip, gen. id. pl. -i, m.).  
 Scotland, Alba, alban, f.  
 scythe, rpeal, rpeile, f.  
 sea, raiúbhre, f.  
 seaside, at the, coir na raiúbhre,  
     ag an páile.  
 seat, n. riordácaán, áin, m.  
 see, cím. (*See Grammar § 342.*)  
 seem, use ba ódigh leat go.  
 sell, visolaim, visol, vn. visol.  
 send, cuilim, feolaim (to, éun).  
 set, cuilim, cuil, vn. cuil, cuil.  
 seven, geacht (ecl.).  
 seventeen, geacht . . . véas.  
 sow, muaidhim (v'muaidh), vn.  
     muaidháil.

shade, ፩cáit, -a, m.  
she, ፩í, í.  
sheaf, punnann, -ainne, f.  
sheep, caoīta, caoītac, pl. caoītē,  
caoītūg.  
shilling, ፩cillling, -e, f.  
shining, taitneam, -ním, m.  
ship, long, luinge, f.  
shoe, brog, broligse, f.  
shop, riopa, m.; shop-keepers,  
luét riopai.  
shoot, lámaidaim, lámuigim,  
lámuig, vn. lámaic; caictim  
ujiéar le.  
short, geadair, geadairia, gsf. and  
apl. giosairia.  
show, tearfáinim, tearfáin, vn.  
tearfáint.  
shut, v. vúndaim.  
side, taoibh, taoisbe, f.  
silent. (See Ceacht 9.)  
since, ó (asp.); ó fion.  
sit, riuridim, riurid, vn. riurid  
(action); táim im' riurid  
(state. See Ceacht 9.).  
six, ré.  
sixpence, riabol, -aċ, pl. -aċa, f.  
sixty, tliú fiċċo.  
sky, rréaġ (rréiġ), rréiħe, pl.  
rréaġitā, f.  
slate, rlinn, -e, pl. rlinnte, f.  
small, beag, gsf. bige.  
smaller, niōr luġda.  
smith, għadha, gen. id. or -nn, pl.  
għadhe, m.  
smoke, v. ólaim, ól, vn. ól.  
so, maġi riu; aji an ġecumha fan.  
soldier, raiġiunij, -uja, pl. -uji.  
solve, jieitdixim, vn. -teac.  
some, pojenn; some of, cuuđ ve;  
some of them, cuuđ aċa.  
soon, għan moill.  
sooner, niōr tuijce; no sooner,  
ni tuijce.  
sorry. (See Ceacht 11.)  
south. (See Ceacht 40.)  
southerly. (See Ceacht 40.)  
southward. (See Ceacht 40.)  
sow, cuijim ricol (cuijim, cuiji,  
vn. cuiji, cuiji).

speak, labhaim, labħaġi, vn.  
labħajiet.  
spend, caictim, caic, vn. caiteam.  
spite; in spite of, i n-awnejn,  
i n-awnejn (with gen.)  
spring, n. eorjaċ, -ais (seasun),  
tobaq, -aqi, m. (of water), m.;  
v. lēimim.  
stand, v. rearaim, reara, vn.  
reara (action); táim im'  
reara (state. See Ceacht  
9).  
station, rtao na tħenaċ, m.  
stay, fanaim, fan, vn. fana-  
maint.  
steep, għażi, gsf. għejje.  
stick, marie, m.; bata, m.  
still, adv., rõr.  
stir, cɔrriuġim, cɔrriuġ, vn.  
corriuġe.  
stocking, rtoċċa, m.  
stone, cloċċ, cloċċe, f.  
stool, rtol, -oħel, m.  
stop, rtaħdaim (ve) rtaio, vn.  
rtax (= cease); fanaim, fan,  
vn. fanaħmaint (= remain).  
story, rċéal, rċeil, pl. rċealta,  
m.  
straight, vixxen, gsf. -jużże.  
strand, tħaliġ, -aġġa, f.  
strange, ħażraja, gsf. -mla;  
għieanniha, gsf. -sire.  
straw, tuix, f.  
stream, rruč, rruča, m.;  
ručán, -án, m.  
street, rráiro, -e, / pl.  
rráiroanna, f.  
stretch, rini.  
strike, buailim, buail, vn.  
buala.

strolling, aż-ħalċanejhaċċ.  
strong, láirij, gsf. láirje.  
succeed, ējjiż-zeann le.  
such a, a leitkej riu ve.  
suddenly, go h-obann, ve ġejt.  
suit, n. culait, -e, f.  
summer, ramix, -ais, m.  
summit, mullaċ, -ais, m., pl  
-ais  
sun, qħien, għejnej, f.

Sunday, *Tóinnaé*; on Sunday,  
vá *Tóinnaidé*.  
sunny, *gléine* (*gen of* *glin*).  
sunshine = shining of the sun.  
suppose, *ír* *tóig* *liom*; *ceapam*.  
surprised, I am, *tá iongnáú*  
*oim*; I am surprised that, *ír*  
*iongnáó* *liom* (*go or verbal*  
*noun phrase*).  
sweep, *rcuablam*.  
sweets, *milreán* (*pl. m.*).  
swim, *rnáim*, *rnám*, *vn.* *rnám*.

## T.

table *bord*, *buirid*, *m.*  
Tadhg, *Taodh*, *Tairbh*, *m.*  
tall, *árho*, *gsf.* *áirne*, *compar.*  
*aoisíroe*.  
tailor, *tálliúir*, *úra*, *pl.* *-úirí*.  
take, *glacaim*; *tógam*, *tóig*,  
*vn.* *tógailt*, *tógaint*.  
talking, *ag cainnt*.  
tea, *té*, *m.*  
teach, *múinim*, *múin*, *vn.*  
*múineadó*.  
tell, *innriam*, *innri*, *vn.* *innriant*,  
*fut.* *inneorða*, *inneoreða*.  
ten, *deic* (*ecl.*).  
terrified, *rcannamhíse*. (*Also see Ceáct 11.*)  
than, *ná* (*with nouns, &c.*); *ná*  
*maí* (*with verbs*).  
that, *demons. adj.*, *an . . . ran*,  
*rin*; *rel. a.*, *go*; *neg. ná*. (*See Ceáct 34*); *conj. go* (*ecl.*);  
*gur*, *neg. náj* (*before past*  
*tense*).  
the, *an*, *gsf. and npl. ná*; the,  
*adv.* (*See Ceáct 39.*)  
their, *a* (*ecl.*).  
them, *iau*.  
themselves, *riao* *féin*, *iau* *féin*.  
then, *annran*; *an uairi* *rin*.  
there, *ann*, *annran*.  
these, *a* *na . . . ro*, *reó*.  
they, *riao*, *iau*. (*See Grammar,*  
*§ 209, p. 52.*)  
thing, *riuro*, *-a*, *pl. -ai*, *m.*; *níó*,  
*gen. id. neithe*, *m.*

think, *ír* *tóig* *liom*; *ceapam*  
*meafam*, *meaf*, *vn.* *meaf*;  
think of, *cumhísgim* *ar*.  
thirteen, *trí . . . déag*.  
thirsty. (*See Ceáct 11.*)  
this, *adj.* *an . . . ro*, *reó*.  
Thomas, *Tomář*, *-áir*.  
those, *na . . . ran*, *rin*.  
thought, *n. maectnam*, *-aím*, *m.*,  
*rmaoinearm*, *-ním* *or nte*, *m.*  
thousand, *míle*, *pl. mílte*, *míle*,  
*m.*  
three, *trí*.  
through, *tríos*, *trí*; through the  
(*pl.*), *trí* *rná*, *tríos* *na*.  
throw, *caitim*, *cait*, *vn.* *caitheam*  
(*at, le*).  
thus, *mar* *reó*, *ar* *an* *gcuma*  
*ro*.  
thy, *vo* (*asp.*).  
tie, *ceanglaim*, *ceangail*, *vn.*  
*ceangal* (*to, ve*).  
till, *prep.* *go* *utí* (*nom.*); *adv.*  
*go utí go*.  
time, *am*, *-a*, *pl. -annam*, *m.*;  
*aimriam*, *-e*, *f.*; this time,  
*vo'n* *tarfar* *ro*; the second  
time, *an tarina h-uair*; three  
times, *trí h-uairíe*, *ré* *trí*.  
(*See Ceáct 34*); it is time for  
me . . . *ír* *mitíro dom*.  
tired, *tarisperad* (*Also see Ceáct*  
*11.*)  
to, *vo* (*asp.*), *go* *utí* (*with*  
*nom.*), *cun* (*with gen.*); before  
names of countries and most  
towns, *go*.  
tobacco, *tobac*, *indecl. m.*  
to-day, *adv.* *in oiu*; *n. an* *lá*  
*in oiu*.  
together, *i n-éinfeáct*.  
Tom, *Tomář*, *-áir*.  
to-morrow, *adv.* *amáiread*, *i*  
*mbáriac*.  
too, *rió* (*prefix, = excessively*);  
*leir*, *maí* *an* *gcéadra* (=also).  
tooth, *riacaíl*, *-e*, *pl. riacta*, *f.*  
top, *baill*, *baillí*, *m.*  
towards, *cun* (*with gen.*), *fe* *téin*  
(*with gen.*).

town, baile, *pl.* baile, *m.* ;  
baile móir.  
train, traen, -ac, *pl.* -acá, *f.*  
Tralee, Tráilí *l.*  
tree, cian, cian, *m.*  
Tuesday, Maírt; on Tuesday, té  
Maírt.  
turf, móin, móna, *f.*  
turn, ionntuigim, ionntuig, *vn.*  
ionntóid; iompuigim, iom-  
puig, *vn.* iomróid, iompáil.  
twelve, óá . . . téag (*with*  
*nouns*), a do téag (*alone*).  
twenty, fiče, *gen.* fičeas, *dat.*  
fičio, *pl.* fičio, *f.*  
two, a óó (*alone*); óá. (*See Ceáct*  
15.)

## U.

unable (*use* ní fíeadam, ní  
fíoríti óom).  
uncommon, neamh-choitcheanta.  
under, pé.  
unless, maria (*ecl.*).  
up, i n-áirte; tuar, aníor. (*See*  
*Ceáct* 40.)  
us, rinn.  
use, deinim úráid te, bainim  
úráid ar; úráidim, uráid,  
*vn.* úráid.

## V.

valley, gleann, -a, *pl.* gleannnta,  
*m.*  
very, an-, ana- (*prefix, asp.*).  
view, riódairc, -airic, *m.*  
visit, n. cuairt, -airta, *pl.* -airt-  
eanna, *f.*; on a visit, ar  
cuairt.

## W.

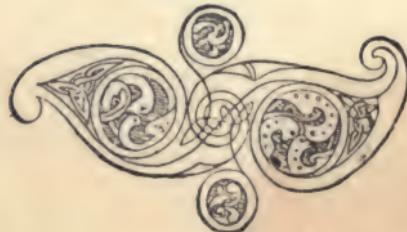
wait, fanaim, fan, *vn.* fanaimaint  
(for, le); waiting for, ag fei-  
eam le, ag fanaimaint le.  
walk, riublaim, riubail, *vn.*  
riubal.  
wall, falla, *m.*, balla, *m.*  
want. (*See Ceáct* 7.)  
warm, te, gsf. teo.  
was. (*See am.*)

watch, n. uairmeadóir, -óra, *pl.*  
-óirí, *m.*; v. fairom, faior,  
*vn.* faipe ar; watching, ag  
fíeadaint ar, ag faipe ar.  
water, uisce, *m.*  
Waterford, poirtláirige.  
wave, tonn, tuinne, *f.*  
way, rliége, *pl.* rliégte, *f.*  
(= path); cuma, *f.* (= man-  
ner).  
we, rinn.  
wear, caictim, caict, *vn.* caictéam.  
(Also see Ceáct 21.)  
weak, laig, gsf. laigse.  
weather, aimreap, -íre, *f.*  
week, reacstmáin, -e, *f.*  
well, n. tobair, -air, *m.*; *adv.*  
so maic.  
west. { (See Ceáct 40.)  
westerly. { (See Ceáct 40.)  
wet, a. flíuc, gsf. flíce.  
what, interrog. pron., cao; in-  
terrog. adj. cao é an . . . ?  
rel. a (*ecl.*, = all that); an juan  
a (*asp.*, = the thing which).  
wheat, cnuicneac, -a, *f.*  
when, interrog. caictain a; other  
wise, nuair a (*asp.*).  
where, interrog. cá (*ecl.*); other  
wise mar a (*ecl.*).  
whether, an (*ecl.*).  
which, interrog. adj. cioca an:  
which of? cioca do? rel. a,  
so. (*See Ceáct* 34.)  
while, n. tamall, -all, *m.*; *adv.*  
an fáid a (*asp.*); worth my  
while. (*See Ceáct* 32.)  
whilst = while, *adv.*  
white, bán, gsf. báine.  
who, interrog. pron. cé; rel. a,  
so. (*See Ceáct* 34.)  
whose. (*See Ceáct* 34.)  
why? cao 'na taoib so? an  
éigise so?  
wind, gaoit, gaoithe, *f.*  
window, riúnneoig, -eoigse, *f.*  
wine, pion, -a, *m.*  
winnow, caitim, cait, *vn.* caitaú  
wise, ciallmári, gsf. -airle; eas-  
nairde.

with, *te*; in company with,  
 i n-éínpæct *te*.  
 wither, *peoúdaim*, *peoúð*, *vn.*  
*peoúð*.  
 withered, *peoúðte*.  
 woman, *bean*. (*See Grammar*,  
 § 132.)  
 wood, *coill*, *e*, *pl.* *coillte*, *f.*  
 (= forest); *aómair*, *-air*, *m.*  
 (= timber).  
 wooden, = of wood.  
 work, *n.* *obair*, *oibhe*, *pl.* *oib-*  
*neacha*.  
 working, *as* *obair*; — at, *as*  
*gabáil* *vo*.  
 world, *ravðal*, *-ail*, *m.*; *vóman*,  
*ain*, *m.*  
 worse, *níor* *mealg*.  
 worth, *v.* (*see Ceáct 32*); *n.*  
 (*see Ceáct 17*).  
 wrap, *v.* *fillim*.  
 write, *rcníodaim*, *rcníóð*, *vn.*  
*rcníóðað*.

Y.

yard, *plat*, *platte*, *f.* (= three  
 feet).  
 year, *bliadain*, *-óna*, *pl.* *óanta*,  
*f.*; this year, i *mbliadóna*;  
 last year *anuigíð* (*adverbs*).  
 yellow, *burðe*.  
 yes. (*See Ceáct 8*.)  
 yesterday, *adv.* *inré*; *n.* an *lá*  
*inré*.  
 yet, *pór*.  
 yon, *an . . . úv*.  
 yonder, *tall*.  
 you, *tú*, *tu* (*sing.* = thou), *rit*  
*(pl. = ye)*.  
 your, *vo* (*asp.* = thy), *þuji* (*pl.*  
*ed.*).  
 young, *óð*, *gsf.* *óigse*.  
 yourself, *tú féin*.  
 yourselves. *rit féin*.





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